

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 12.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878.

WHOLE No. 740

THE CONSUMER'S HARVEST. UNLIMITED BARGAINS. NEVER-ENDING ATTRACTIONS.

Desirable styles by the hundreds of thousands dollars worth, to be sold at prices lower than has ever been known in this country.

The reasons we can afford to sell at such fearful low prices is that the entire eastern markets are terrible overstocked, and we are doing such an immense business that we are always in the markets with the ready CASH-CASH to buy up the bargains, while small merchants are generally hard up, and if they were not they could not buy as cheap, as they cannot handle large quantities. Large dealers are the only ones that can take advantage of the terrible sacrifices that are being made.

We are retailing new styles at less figures than small dealers in the city and country have paid for the stock they have on hand.

These are the times when men should make their money go as far as possible, and before you purchase one dollar's worth of Men's, Youth's Boys and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps or Furnishing goods see our immense stock, and our very low prices. The different departments of our immense establishment are crowded with customer; from morning until night.

MABLEY, the One-Price Clothier,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

THE YPSILANTI MARBLE WORKS. (ESTABLISHED IN 1850) BATCHELDER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES.



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COOPERING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen and delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State, and prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBLIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

H. BATCHELDER,
G. W. LOUGHRIDGE,
J. H. WILCOX.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shivers or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become infallible cures for the Ague, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates the organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HAVE YOU GOT

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, or any other Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, Mabley's Pills will fix you every time, or money refunded. 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by

FRED. F. INGRAM,

Opposite Depot.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PIANOS ORGANS.

WAR

On HIGH PRICES in full blast at

SAMSON'S.

King Combination Captured.

Peddlers Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MARSHALL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for a good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second-hand. Warranted for 5 years.

\$30 for a good second-hand MELODEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlers into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy reliable and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

711 GENERAL AGENT.

J. H. WORTLEY

Is Closing Out His Stock of

WALL PAPER

AT COST.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

North Side Congress St.

General Insurance Agency.

Capital Represented.

\$20,000,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Hartford, Conn.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.,
New York.

Mobile Underwriters
Of Mobile, Ala.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.,
San Francisco, California.

Faneuil Hall Insurance Co.,
BOSTON.

New York Central Insurance Co.,
UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.

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Hartford, Conn.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS
Assurance Company

Of Hartford, Conn.

Live Stock and Buildings insured against LOSS or DAMAGE by LIGHTNING whether fire issue or not.

Risks accepted at fair rates, on liberal terms, and policies promptly issued by

W. H. Jewett,

Follett House Block,

728 Ypsilanti.

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DENTAL.

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Dental rooms, Arcade Block, Huron St., Ypsilanti.

Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

PHYSICIANS.

F. K. OWEN, M. D. Office at his residence, 38 Adams Street, Ypsilanti.

W. M. PATTON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti.

616

BOOT, SHOE, AND REPAIR SHOP

East end Cross Street Bridge, nearly opposite the Follett House.

All work done in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. REPAIRING LADIES FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. I have faith to believe I can please the most fastidious.

739 LEWIS MILLER.

DRUNKENNESS CURED

The

Liquor, Wine or Beer forever destroyed by the use of

DR. D'UOUE'S accidental discovery of the beneficial properties of CROTONA. Not a patent medicine. Druggists always have it. The worse the case the more certain the cure. Wives and daughters reclaim their husbands and brothers. Circular free.

CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO., 53 North

Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Reports of City Officers.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti:

I have the honor to submit herewith the first report of the City Superintendent of the Poor, covering the operation of this department of the city government from May 20th, 1877, to May 6th, 1878.

There has been expended by my order in temporary relief of the city poor, during the period above stated, the sum of \$1,251.49, vouchers for which are on file with the City Clerk.

The following is a classification of the objects for which the above amount was expended:

Food.....\$ 637 10
Wood.....388 88
Clothing.....62 53
Medical services, Medicine and Nursing.....113 98
Burials.....49 00

Total.....\$1,251 49

The number of families that received temporary relief was 84.

The number of persons in the families receiving temporary relief was 247.

The nationality of the persons receiving temporary relief was as follows:

American.....84
Colored.....92
English.....22
Irish.....30
German.....19

Total.....247

Of the entire amount expended the different nationalities received as follows:

American.....\$ 387 47
Colored.....421 93
English.....124 27
Irish.....189 31
German.....128 51

Total.....\$1,251 49

F. K. REXFORD,
City Superintendent of Poor.

Ypsilanti, May 6th, 1878.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CONTINGENT FUND.

By balance General Fund, May 1st, 1877, \$1,900 72

transfer from Sinking Fund.....2,000 00

July taxes—First District.....\$3,377 75

Second District.....5,055 50

amount rec'd from County Treasurer.....129 81

Liquor Tax.....2,058 81

Licenses.....142 00

Fines.....31 00

Sidewalk Tax.....227 96

10 per cent on Delinquent Tax collection.....49 24

Total.....\$11,635 04

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....\$9,047 85

Balance.....\$2,587 19

SINKING FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$3,007 52

July taxes—First District.....\$5,056 62

Second District.....7,583 24

Total.....\$15,647 38

To transfer to Conting't Fund, \$2,000 00

amount of Bonds paid.....5,000 00

Interest paid.....1,795 00

Balance.....\$1,795 76

POOR FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 138 40

transfer from General Fund.....600 00

July taxes—First District.....\$1,688 88

Second District.....2,527 76

Total.....\$4,954 04

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....1,920 71

Balance.....\$3,033 33

WASHINGTON STREET CISTERN FUND.

By balance May 1st, 1877.....\$ 49 64

ELLIS STREET CISTERN FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 69 85

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....32 70

Balance.....\$ 37 15

CITY CEMETERY FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 42 93

FIFTH WARD CISTERN FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 6 62

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

To balance May 1, 1877.....\$24 66

FIRST DISTRICT STREET FUND.

By July taxes.....\$1,013 33

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....477 92

Balance.....\$ 535 41

SECOND DISTRICT STREET FUND.

By July taxes.....\$ 663 32

loan, December 5, 1877.....200 00

Total.....\$ 863 32

To transfer from Fifth Ward Street Fund.....\$31 42

amount paid Clerk's Orders.....701 01

Balance.....\$ 2 31

FIRST WARD STREET FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 322 78

Poor Fund.....27 80

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....350 58

Balance.....\$ 27 00

SECOND WARD STREET FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 640 33

Poor Fund.....37 09

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....677 62

Balance.....\$ 439 80

THIRD WARD STREET FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 615 73

Poor Fund.....27 75

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....643 48

Balance.....\$ 400 00

FOURTH WARD STREET FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 188 35

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....188 35

FIFTH WARD STREET FUND.

By balance May 1, 1877.....\$ 251 64

Second District Street Fund.....31 42

To amount paid Clerk's Orders.....293 06

Balance.....\$ 89 00

RECAPITULATION.

THE CITY OF YPSILANTI,
In account with F. P. BOGARDUS, Treasurer, Cr.

By balance due Contingent Fund.....\$3,587 10

" " Sinking Fund.....1,905 76

" " Poor Fund.....1,945 45

" " Washington St. Cistern Fund.....49 64

" " Ellis Street Cistern Fund.....37 15

" " Fifth Ward Cistern Fund.....6 62

" " City Cemetery Fund.....42 93

" " First District Street Fund.....535 41

" " Second District Street Fund.....2 31

" " Second Ward Street Fund.....188 27

Total.....\$7,590 73

To balance due from Fire Department Fund.....\$ 24 66

" " R. W. Hemphill 569 07—533 63

Balance due city.....\$6,997

F. P. BOGARDUS,
City Treasurer.

MARSHAL'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti:

Gentlemen:—There have been from May 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878, the following arrests made:

Before Crane, Babbitt, Total

For Larceny.....32.....37—69

Assault and Battery.....17.....35—52

Willful Trespass.....12.....12—12

Violation of Ordinance

No. 11.....3.....6—9

Assault and Battery with intent to kill.....1.....1—1

Assault with intent to kill.....1.....1—2

Defrauding Innkeepers.....16.....16—16

Drunk and disorderly.....22.....14—36

Vagrancy.....3.....9—12

Incendiarism.....2.....2—2

Poligamy.....1.....1—1

Uttering counterfeit notes.....1.....1—1

Surety of the peace.....4.....3—7

False Pretences.....2.....2—4

Receiving stolen goods.....2.....2—2

Poisoning liquor.....1.....1—1

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN

Four miles of track have been laid on the new railroad between Vassar and Caro, and two engines are employed in delivering materials.

That Mr. Vanderbilt has secured control of the Michigan Central Railroad is now believed to be a tolerably well ascertained fact. The transfer books show that he holds in his own name 1,000 shares of the stock and his known friends 11,000 shares, making in all 12,000. A majority of shares would be 8,000. The fight against Vanderbilt and the struggle for proxies is maintained by Moses Taylor and the existing management, and is close enough to make it decidedly interesting.

Munnell, the forger, sentenced at Grand Rapids to ten years in the State Prison, was taken to Jackson Wednesday.

Union City is in mourning. There isn't a gin mill in the corporation. The \$30,000 bond did it.

The collections of internal revenue for the Third Revenue District for April amounted to \$23,127.

The two young men who made "confessions" implicating themselves and four others in the murder near Norris, have declared their statements to be untrue and they have been proven to be so. Detective Moore and Adams, however, have been charged with conspiracy against the other parties.

The "National" State Convention is called to meet at Grand Rapids, June 5.

The ninth annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Michigan, will be held in Kalamazoo Thursday, June 20. Capt. Edward P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, will deliver the address.

A man named James Dunlevy, of St. James, on the Manitowish, paid \$50 in the United States Court at Grand Rapids, on the 7th, for selling tobacco without paying the Government license.

A year ago an association was formed at East Saginaw comprising leading salt manufacturers under the name of the Michigan Dairy Salt Company for the purpose of manufacturing fine table and dairy salt. The ordinary article is refined and ground for this purpose. Hereafter, the Onondaga salt makers have monopolized this trade. It is put up in three, five and ten pound bags and then packed in barrels for shipment. The work is mostly done by boys and girls. The new enterprise is succeeding admirably. They are turning out 150 barrels a day and have a capacity of 200 barrels, which they will shortly reach.

Two youngsters were fooling with a market lined with peas at East Saginaw, when it discharged, the contents lodging in the face of Asa Willis, inflicting a dozen wounds, destroying the sight of one eye and seriously, if not fatally, hurting the lad.

Thomas Rule, of Marquette, who, under the influence of delirium tremens, jumped from the second story window of the poor house and was afterwards secured in jail, where he cut his throat with a bit of glass, died Wednesday night.

John J. Adam, President of the State Pioneer Society, gives notice that the State Pioneer Society will meet at Tecumseh, Wednesday, June 12th, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., there to hold its fourth social reunion.

Large numbers of graylings are being caught in the Cedar River, Gladwin county.

The experiment of canning Lake Superior fish for market is about to be tried on a large scale at Port Huron.

The next Methodist Camp Meeting at Bayview, near Petoskey, will commence Tuesday, July 30. All persons wishing to attend the meeting can do so at one fare for the round trip over the following lines of railway, viz: Grand Rapids and Indiana; Michigan Central, and all its branches (from all points east of and including Niles, also from Chicago); Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Detroit & Milwaukee; Flint & Pere Marquette; Chicago & Lake Huron; Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw. Tickets will be on sale at their respective offices from July 22d to August 5th exclusive. Return limit August 20th.

The above named roads will also give rates at two cents per mile each way from June 1st to September 30th. Return limit October 31st.

The people of Quincy are highly elated over the prospective success of uniting by means of canals, the numerous small lakes which run south and southwest from Quincy through Algonquin, Orland and Kinderhook, and thus securing the produce of those townships. They have raised about \$5,000, which is the sum required.

Dr. Cummings and L. J. Twitchell, of Sturgis, bondsmen of R. H. Morrison as treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, have been sued by the officers of the Grand Lodge for the amount of the bond, which is \$10,000.

The ninth annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, of Michigan, will be held at Kalamazoo, Thursday, June 20th.

The drives on the middle and east bank of the Tittabawassee River aggregating over 60,000 feet, are all in the boom limits. It is now settled beyond a doubt that there will be no logs hung up.

Bishop McCroskey has withdrawn his resignation as Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, and states that he does so "to give opportunity for the vindication of my (his) character."

The Detroit and Bay City Railroad has just had a section of about 13 miles of new steel rail laid, commencing at Orion and terminating about midway between Rochester and Utica, this being the most difficult section of the road on account of grades and curves.

Postmaster confirmed: Charles G. Clark, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Morton L. Cardell, Ha. oak, Mich.

A State convention of the Detectives' Association, formed in different counties for mutual protection, chiefly from the depredation of horse thieves, is to be held at Plainwell November 14.

The marshal of Osego has been ordered to close all saloons, the bonds of the dealers having been rejected by the Common Council as insufficient.

A Canadian schooner has just been taken from Marquette for Quebec 20,000 cubic feet of square timber cut in Marquette county, and which will ultimately find a market in England. Another shipment will be made in July.

Warrants have been issued for Elmer Jones, Joseph Hill and others, in the vicinity of Vandallia, for robbing freight cars of goods. The Central Railroad have missed about 40 barrels of flour and other goods during the last winter.

The Attorney General has given his opinion that under section 26 No. 194 Public Acts of 1877, a patient committed by a Judge of Probate to the insane asylum must be detained at the asylum for two years unless a cure be sooner effected. The officers of the asylum have no right to surrender the custody of a patient so committed otherwise than in conformity with the statute under which he is committed, and in cases where they

have erroneously discharged a patient it is their duty to receive him again into the asylum so soon as he is presented for admission.

The frosts of Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights did great damage in the interior of the State. Grapes, currants and peaches were destroyed, and in some localities wheat and clover was stricken. It is hoped the berry of the wheat is not affected.

Judge Wheeler, of the Ludington District, has resigned, to take effect June 1st.

A huge snake is exciting the people of Clinton, Lenawee Co. It is in Demuth Lake, and is described by reliable parties as being "the size of a rail keg, with corresponding length, "head ten inches across, tongue a foot long," etc.

The red ribbonites declare that they will take no active part in next fall's campaign, but will scratch the names of all whisky men whose names may appear on any of the tickets. The liquor men meanwhile are preparing for the fall campaign. The trade is being addressed by circulars, and steps are being taken very secretly to organize.

Congressman Ellsworth demands \$30,000 damages from Shearer, his assailant.

Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, tenders his resignation as a member of the state board of health. Ill health.

Attorney General O. K. Kitchner has commenced suit for \$2,000 in behalf of the state, in the Wayne circuit court, against John Hosmer and John B. Sutherland, as bondsmen for Frank Gorton, the defaulting superintendent of the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal.

Sunday's Free Press contained an advertisement of "For Sale—A piano by a lady with modern legs."

A white robin with a red spot on its breast makes its home in the Jonesville cemetery.

Tuesday morning, while the workmen were lowering a large ceiling stone to its position on the top of the south portion of the new State Capitol, the mast of the derrick broke and the stone, weighing about six tons, was precipitated on to the cornice and from there to the steps and landing below. Several men were at work on a scaffold below, but all escaped save one, Thomas Almond, who received a severe cut on the head and a number of bruises, none of which are dangerous. The cornice is damaged, and nearly every step broken. The work of repairing was at once commenced. The damage done is estimated at \$2,000.

The summer meeting of the State Pomological Society will occur at Jackson, June 20.

GENERAL NEWS.

A great tornado occurred at Canton, China, April 11. Thousands of houses were destroyed or seriously injured by the wind and an enormous water spout from the river, which broke over the city. Many lives were lost. Four fires broke out, and many robberies followed. The latest advices report 500 Chinese killed. No foreigners were seriously hurt.

A California crop report from all parts of the State shows generally a flattering prospect for abundant harvests. In some of the northern counties, grain on low lands is suffering from excess of moisture, and the crop may be lighter than that last year, but the southern parts of the State will much more than compensate for any such loss.

It is now pretty generally admitted that the Cuban sugar crop will fall short 30 to 35 per cent, as compared with last year, from 100,000 to 140,000.

The Emperor at Berlin received Bayard Taylor, the new American minister, for the latter to present his credentials.

The Governor General of Canada has prorogued Parliament.

The Italian government has private detectives watching every vessel arriving at New York for the notorious chief bandit Troulonini, accused of committing 30 murders and many robberies.

There was a most extraordinary scene in the Canadian Commons last Friday. Sir John A. McDonald, Dr. Tupper, the Hon. Donald A. Smith, participating. The trouble arose out of remarks by Sir John A. McDonald, respecting Smith's connection with the Pembina Branch Railroad bill. The most violent language was used, and abusive epithets applied to each side, and the scene was only terminated upon the Commons being summoned to the bar of the Senate for prorogation.

A stage line for mails and passengers has been established between Yankton and Deadwood.

The heavy frosts in parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Iowa did considerable damage to the crops.

Prof Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, died at Washington, Monday.

One whole side of the Square, at Pulaski, Tenn., burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$82,500; insurance, \$50,000.

The syndicate has made another subscription for ten million four and a half per cents, anticipating their options for August and September, and making their purchases to date \$5 million.

Important dispatches are said to have been received by the Canadian government from their agents along the frontier with respect to Fenian movements. Orders have been issued by the Militia Department, and preparations are making from one end of the Dominion to the other for coast and frontier defense. The intention of the Government is to be fully prepared for all emergencies. Four gun boats, armed with twenty-nine pound guns, manned with twenty-four gunners, are ordered to the River St. Clair, and Lakes Erie and Ontario. All the militia on the frontier is being supplied with arms and ball cartridges, and the interior militia are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave for the front at a moment's notice. A battalion of infantry at Kingston is to be converted into artillery. A grand force of King's Own Battery will be sent to Toronto to protect the military stores. Four nine pounders have been ordered to Prescott. A battery of artillery is being formed at that point. A new rifle corps is to be organized, at Ottawa Barrack. St. John, New Brunswick, has been supplied with forty-two pounders. The Partridge Island Battery is repaired and heavily armed, and Fort Duferin, New Brunswick, is supplied with sixty-four pounder rifles and thirty-two pounders. In Nova Scotia new batteries of artillery have been raised at Yarmouth and New Liverpool, and batteries at those points, as well as at Digby and Sydney. Cape Breton, is equipped with sixty-four pounders. The battery at Pictou is also placed in a condition of defense. A battery of heavy guns is ordered at Victoria, Van Courver Island, to command the Victoria harbor and Esquimaux. Col. Irwin, of the Royal artillery, has been dispatched to place the battery in an effective state.

The avowed purpose of the red-flag militia in Chicago is to defeat the police when the next attempt is made by the Communitists to "protect the country." What other civilized Government would sit calmly and smile at the laying of a mine like this beneath its foundations?—Cleveland Herald.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador at London, has gone to St. Petersburg. He had long interviews with Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Beaconsfield, the Premier, before his departure. It is believed that the British reply to certain inquiries and proposals determined upon at St. Petersburg 10 days ago, having in view both the withdrawal of Russians and British from Constantinople, and the facilitating of the assembling of the congress. High hopes are entertained in the best diplomatic quarters, of the results of this mission.

The Allen Line steamship Sardinia, Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, May 3, for Quebec, took fire at the entrance of Lough Foyle, the harbor of Londonderry. It is reported that an explosion of generated gas occurred in the forehold, and that every effort to save the vessel proved ineffectual. There were about 360 passengers aboard, 400 of whom are reported saved.

A special from Rome says: Although the Pope is suffering from inflammation of the bowels, the cardinals oppose his removal from the Vatican. Negotiations between the Vatican and Russia have completely failed.

A dispatch from Berlin says:—At 3-30 Saturday afternoon, as the Emperor William was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, several shots from a revolver were fired at him in avenue Unter den Linden. Nobody was hurt. The person who fired the shot was arrested. An accomplice who attempted to rescue the would-be assassin was also arrested.

LATER.—The man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor is a tinsmith named Emil Heinrich Maxhoevel, said to be from Leipzig. He was taken to the nearest police station, where a preliminary investigation was instituted. The accomplices arrested is named Krueger, a laborer belonging to Berlin. There were unceasing demonstrations before the palace throughout the evening. Dense masses were streaming in from the remotest suburbs to manifest their loyalty and sympathy by singing the national anthem. The Emperor went to open the new Royal Theater to-night, and was received with great ovations.

Morrison, treasurer of the Odd Fellows, was bound over, after examination, in \$5,000 bail, to appear for trial at the Ingham County Circuit Court.

An immense spring and axle factory is to be put in operation at Kalamazoo. The buildings will cover two acres of ground.

Thirty battalions of Russian troops have arrived at San Stefano.

There are reports of fresh complications in Roumania.

The Turks will evacuate Shumla, but no Varna or Batoum.

An earthquake at Cua, Venezuela, killed 600 persons. Heavy shocks were felt at Caracas.

Serious rioting has occurred at Blackburn, England. The striking operatives broke the windows of all the mills, and destroyed other property. The military cleared the streets.

CONGRESS.

May 8.—In the Senate Mr. Burnside (Rep. R. I.) called up the House joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of July 3, 1876, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms so as to provide that arms shall be issued to Territories as well as States, not exceeding 500 stand of arms to each Territory.

Mr. Davis (Dem. Va.) submitted an amendment providing that the present quota of the States shall not be diminished on account of such issue. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was considered. A number of amendments were made to the bill.

In the House the speaker announced the committee on census as follows: Messrs. Cox (N. Y.), Mills, Stenger, Ligon, Smith (Ga.), Carlisle, Hatcher, Ballou, Jorgensen, Ryan and William (Oregon).

The tariff bill came up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Conger (Rep. Mich.) moved that all general debate of the bill be limited to two hours. The motion was defeated—yeas 107, nays 138.

Mr. Tucker (Dem. Va.), member of the Ways and means Committee, spoke in support of the bill.

May 9.—In the Senate, the bill to provide for the distribution of awards made under convention between the United States and Mexico, concluded July 1, 1878, was amended and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill, having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, the amendments made in committee concurred in, and the bill read a third time and passed.

A report was made by the conference committee on the bill to regulate the advertising of mail letters. A disagreeable exists as to the price to be paid for carrying 140 letters. The bill having been refused by many papers. The Senate desired to pay commercial rates. The bill was amended accordingly and passed.

In the House, the joint resolution for the enforcement of the 8 hour law in all departments of Government, gave rise to lively discussion, and was finally passed by a vote of 148 yeas to 107 nays.

The Senate bill authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public lands for mining and domestic purposes was passed with an amendment by Mr. Fort (Rep. Ill.) that such lands shall not be open to railroad corporations for cutting of timber.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sawyer in the chair, on the tariff bill. Mr. Kelley spoke again and Mr. Harris in favor.

May 10.—In the Senate, the resolution authorizing an expenditure of \$36,000, the \$200,000 appropriated to give great stability to the foundation of the Washington monument passed.

Consideration of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment of M. Thurman (Dem. O.) to strike out Jan. 1, 1878, so that the repeal shall take effect on the 1st of September next, it was agreed to, yeas 27; nays 21.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the amendment of the Judiciary Committee, as amended by Mr. Thurman. It was agreed to—yeas 26; nays 21—the bill was passed. It now goes to the House of Representatives for the concurrence of that body.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a bill providing that notice of contest under the preemption homestead, and timber culture laws may be printed in newspapers in the county where such contest lies; passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, when the pending business, to William and Mary College bill was passed over without action, Mr. Goode (Dem. Va.) stating that he would not press this session. The bill appropriating \$300 to Richard Heater, of Virginia, for stores and supplies taken by the United States army, led to animated discussion and disorderly personalities.

Order being restored, a vote was taken. Mr. McMahon moved to lay the bill on the table. Defeated—yeas 59, nays 11. The bill was then passed.

May 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Johnson (Dem., Va.) introduced a bill to levy, by the Moffett bell punch, a tax on liquors in all places in the District where intoxicants are sold by the drink. Referred.

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, calling attention to the fact that the payment of claims for bounty and arrears of pay due discharged soldiers will cease on the 30th of June next, unless the necessary money be appropriated. Referred.

The Post Office appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

In the House, Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.) as a question of privilege, presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the State of Maryland has, by its Legislature, formally declared that due effect has not been given to the electoral vote cast by the States on the 6th day of December, 1876, by reason of the fraudulent returns in the electoral vote from the States of Florida and Louisiana; and

Whereas, an affidavit by Samuel B. McLin, of the State of Florida, chairman of the Board of State Canvassers for the election held in that State in November, 1876, for electors of President and Vice-President, has been made public alleging false and fraudulent returns for the votes for such election in that State, whereby the choice of the people of that State was annulled and reversed, and that the action of the Board of State Canvassers making such returns was influenced by the conduct and promises of Hon. Edward F. Noyes, now Minister to the government of France; and

Whereas, it is alleged that a conspiracy existed in the State of Louisiana whereby the Republican vote in all the precincts of the Parish of East Feliciana and in some precincts of West Feliciana at the general election in November, 1876, was purposely withheld from the polls, to afford a pretext for the conclusion, by the Returning Board of that state, of the vote cast in those precincts for electors of President and Vice-President, and that James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration of East Feliciana, and E. A. Weber, Supervisor of Registration in the Parish of West Feliciana, in that State, in furtherance of that conspiracy, falsely protested that the election in such precincts had not been fair and free, and that the State Returning Board thereupon falsely and fraudulently excluded the votes of said precincts, and by means thereof and of other false and fraudulent action by said Returning Board, the choice of the people of that state was annulled and reversed, and that such action of said Weber and Anderson was induced or encouraged by assurances of Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and

Whereas, the gravity of these charges, the evidence upon which they are reported to be based, and the official dignity and position of the persons named in connection with such frauds make it proper that the same should be inquired into, to the end that the honor of the nation may be vindicated and the truth as to such elections made known;

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of eleven members of this House, be appointed to inquire into the aforesaid allegations as to the conduct of persons in office aforesaid, in respect of said election, and into the alleged false and fraudulent canvass and return of votes by State, county, parish and precinct officers in said States of Louisiana and Florida, and into all the facts which in the judgment of said committee are connected with or pertinent thereto; and that said committee, for the purpose of executing this resolution, shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and take testimony, and in their discretion to detail sub-committees with like full authority; and said committee in every particular, and with power to sit in Florida and Louisiana, which sub-committees shall be committees of this House, and the chairman thereof shall be authorized to administer oaths; that said committees and sub-committees may employ stenographers, and be aided by each by deputy sergeant-at-arms, and may sit during the sessions of this House and during vacation, and that said committee proceed in this inquiry and have leave to report at any time.

Mr. Conger said the resolutions did not present a question of privilege, and the chair deciding against him an appeal from the decision resulted in sustaining the Speaker. A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Hale (Rep. Me.) desired to offer an amendment giving greater scope to the investigation—inquiring into all frauds charged to have been committed; but Mr. Potter would not allow the amendment to be offered and called the previous question on the resolutions. Mr. Potter declined to allow the words "South Carolina" and "Mississippi" to be added to the resolutions.

When the vote was taken, the Republican side of the House resorted to the parliamentary expedient of withholding their votes, so that when the question came to be tested by the tellers, there were only 114 yeas to 111 nays, no voting. Mr. Potter moved a call of the House, which was made, and all the Republicans answered to their names, so that no further proceedings under the call could be had.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported a bill prohibiting the issuance of coinage of three and five cent silver pieces, and declaring subsidiary silver coin a legal tender in amounts not exceeding \$20. Passed.

May 14.—The Senate concurred in House amendments to the Senate bill, authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domains for mining and domestic purposes, and the bill passed.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was considered. The proposed Brazilian mailship subsidy was killed by a vote of 23 to 32, and the bill passed.

Immediately after the reading of the journal demands for the regular order were made on both sides of the House, and the Speaker announced the regular order to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.). The Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum, as there were but 111 Democrats present, 14 being necessary to make a quorum. The call of the House was then ordered.

A call disclosing the fact that there were 245 members present, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question. The Republicans again resorted to filibustering tactics, and the House was left without a quorum, the Democrats being able to muster only 113 votes.

Mr. Wood (Dem. N. Y.)—"As the factious minority seem determined to obstruct business, I move that the House adjourn."

The motion was opposed by the Republicans, but was carried—yeas 130; nays 104.

Before adjournment, the Senate resolution for the adjournment of the two Houses Thursday next at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of allowing Senators and members to attend the funeral of the late Joseph Henry, was taken up and adopted.

To Our Patrons, LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,
January 1st, 1878, and
Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books
No more expense collecting!
No more poor accounts!

BUYING FOR CASH,
AND
SELLING FOR CASH,
Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller
Margins than under the Credit
System, thereby giving our
customers better bargains for
their money.

To those who have had
credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Easterly
AND
Leonard,
quarters for the Grocery Trade
Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries, Crockery,
Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS
are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market
Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N.B.—We keep a Delivery
Wagon, and deliver
our goods at all times of
the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD,
South side Congress Street,
Second Store from Washington St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, JOHN HANNAH, being a blacksmith by trade, had often felt the want of some means whereby I could soon iron at the forge, so that I could work it at a better advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered the best prospects of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro Silicon upon the Ironing System.

I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were bent or shut up in my hand in such a manner by the contraction of the cords, that they were very troublesome to me in my daily avocation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought that I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I had used every thing that offered any hope of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was working with Electro Silicon at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day wishing to use a heavy hammer, I grasped it with my crooked hand, and much to my surprise I found my crooked fingers straightened out, and I had as much use of them as ever. I could hardly believe my eyes. I showed my hand to my wife and family, and a general rejoicing was the result.

I had a neighbor living about a mile from my shop who had a lame knee, caused by the cords being contracted by rheumatism. I sent him a bottle of Electro Silicon Liniment, and told him to use it thoroughly. He did so, and at the end of three months he was able to throw away his cane and walk to my shop apparently as well as ever. It had worked as it did in my case, producing a perfect cure. I gave it to others of my neighbors and friends (not miles around) who were suffering from swollen limbs, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, lumbago, etc., all of which it cured without any trouble. Finding that the Electro Silicon Liniment would penetrate the skin of man further than any other substance, I ascertained that it must be good for the horse, and it has proved itself one of the very best applications in all external diseases occurring in that noble animal.

Prepared by the Electro Silicon Liniment Company, office, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by the Electro Silicon Liniment Company, J. S. Burdick & Co., Agents, Detroit, Mich. J. S. Burdick & Co., Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. W. H. Gregg & Co., Agents, Elmira, N. Y. Fuller & Fuller, Agents, Chicago, Ill. 732-1y

Dr. Hall's Health Institute, Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

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Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

HEALTH LIFT AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS.
A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Removes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Improves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Increases the general vitality. Office Hours—7 to 12 A.M., 2 to 6 P.M., 7 to 8 in the evening. 724

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Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

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Our work is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.
AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

THE STRANGER.

BY HENRY G. BELL.

Hodnet is a village in Shropshire. It, like all other villages, consists principally of one long street, with a good number of detached houses scattered here and there in its vicinity. The street is on a slight declivity, on the sunny side of what in England they call a hill. It contains the shops of three butchers, five grocers, two bakers, and one apothecary. On the right hand, as you go south, is that very excellent inn, the Blue Boar; and on the left, nearly opposite, is the public hall, in which all sorts of meetings are held, and which is alternately converted into a dancing-school, a theatre, a chapel, an exhibition-room, or any other kind of room that may be wanted. The church is a little further off, and the parsonage is, as usual, a white house surrounded with trees at one end of the village. Hodnet is, moreover, the market-town of the shire, and stands in rather a populous district; so that, though of small dimensions itself, it is the rallying-place, on any extraordinary occasion, of a pretty numerous population.

One evening in February the mail from London stopped at the Blue Boar, and a gentleman wrapped in a travelling cloak came out. The guard handed him a portmanteau, and the mail drove on. The stranger entered the inn, was shown into a parlor, and desired that the landlord and a bottle of wine should be sent to him.

The order was speedily obeyed, the wine was set upon the table, and Gilbert Cherryripe himself was the person who set it there. Gilbert next proceeded to re-use the slumbering fire, remarking, with a sort of comfortable look and tone, that it was a cold, raw night. His guest assented with a nod.

"You call this village Hodnet, do you not?" said he inquiringly.

"Yes, sir, this is the town of Hodnet, and a prettier little place is not to be found in England."

"So I have heard; and as you are not on any of the great roads, I believe you have the reputation of being a primitive and unsophisticated race."

"Private and sophisticated, did you say, sir? Why, as to that, I cannot exactly speak; but if there is no harm in it, I dare say we are. But you see, sir, I am a vintner, and don't trouble my head much about these matters."

"So much the better," said the stranger, smiling. "You and I shall become better friends. I may stay with you for some weeks, perhaps months. In the meantime get me something comfortable for supper, and desire your wife to look after my bedroom."

Mr. Cherryripe made one of his profoundest bows, and descended to the kitchen, inspired with the deepest respect for his unexpected guest.

Next day was Sunday. The bells of the village church had just finished ringing, when the stranger walked up the aisle and entered, as if at random, a pew which happened to be vacant. Instantly every eye was turned toward him, for a new face was too important an object in Hodnet to be left unnoticed.

"Who is he?"

"When did he come?"

"With whom does he stay?"

"How long will he be here?"

"How old may he be?"

"Do you think he is handsome?"

These and a thousand other questions flew about in whispers from tongue to tongue, while the unconscious object of all this interest cast his eyes calmly, and yet penetratingly, over the congregation. Nor was it altogether to be wondered at that his appearance had caused a sensation among the good people of Hodnet, for he was not the kind of person one meets with every day. There was a something both in his face and figure that distinguished him from the crowd. You could not look upon him once, and then turn away with indifference. His features arrested your attention and commanded your admiration. His high Roman nose, his noble brow, his almost feminine lips and beautifully regular teeth—his pale but not delicate cheek, his profusion of dark and curling hair, his black bright eyes, whose glance, without being keen was intense—all taken together, produced an effect which might have excited attention on a wider stage than that of Hodnet.

In stature he was considerably above the middle height, and there was a something in his air which they who were not accustomed to it did not understand, and which some called grace, others dignity, and others *hauteur*. When the service was over *he* *her* walked out alone, and shut himself up for the rest of the day in his parlor at the Blue Boar. But speculation was busily at work, and at more than one tea-table that evening in Hodnet, conjectures were poured out with the tea and swallowed with the toast.

A few days elapsed, and the stranger was almost forgotten; for there was to be a subscription assembly in Hodnet, which engrossed entirely the minds of men. It was one of the most important events that had happened for at least a century. Such doings had never been known before. There was never such a demand for milliners since the days of Ariadne, the first milliner of whom history speaks. Needles worked unremittingly from morning to night, from night to morning. Fiddlers were scraped on in private, and steps danced before looking-glasses. All the preparations which Captain Parry made for going to the North Pole were a mere joke to the preparations made by those who intended to go to the Hodnet assembly.

At length the great, the important, night arrived, "big with the fate" of many a rustic belle. The three professional fiddlers of the village were elevated on a table at one end of the hall, and everybody pronounced it the very model of an orchestra. The candles (neither the oil nor the coal gas company had as yet penetrated so far as Hodnet) were tastefully arranged and regularly snuffed. The floor was admirably chalked by a travelling sign-painter, engaged for the purpose, and the refreshments in an adjoining room, consisting of negus, apples, oranges, cold roast beef, porter and biscuits, were under the immediate superintendence of our very excellent friend, Mr. Gilbert Cherryripe.

At nine o'clock, which was considered a fashionable hour, the hall was nearly full, and the first country dance was commenced by the eldest son and presumptive heir of old Squire Thoroughbred, who conducted gracefully

through its mazes the divinity of his heart, Miss Wilhelmina Bouncer, only daughter of Tobias Bouncer, Esq., justice of the peace in the county of Shropshire.

Enjoyment was at its height, and the three professional fiddlers had put a spirit of life into all things when suddenly one might perceive that the merriment was for a moment checked, whilst a more than usual bustle pervaded the room. The stranger had entered it; and there was something so different in his looks and manner from those of any of the other male creatures, that everybody surveyed him with renewed curiosity, which was at first slightly tinged with awe.

"Who can he be?" was the question that instantaneously started up like a cress in many a throbbing bosom.

"He knows nobody and nobody knows him; surely he will never think of asking anybody to dance with him."

"Dance!" exclaimed Miss Coffin, the apothecary's daughter. "I wonder who would dance with him? a being whom we know no more about than we do of the man in the moon. Papa says he looks for all the world like a quack doctor."

"I rather suspect that he is an Irish fortune-hunter, come for the express purpose of running away with some of us. We ought to be upon our guard, I assure you," said Miss Bluebite, a stiff spinster of fifty, who was considered the Madam de Stael of the village.

Miss Bluebite was said to have property to the amount of seventy pounds per annum, and no doubt concluded that she was herself the leading object of the adventurer's machinations. Had it been so, he must have been a bold adventurer indeed.

For a long time the stranger stood aloof from the dancers in a corner by himself, and people were almost beginning to forget his presence. But he was not idle; he was observing attentively every group and every individual that passed before him. Judging by the various expressions that came over his countenance, one would have thought that he could read character at a single glance—that his perceptions were similar to intuition.

Truth obliges me to confess that it was not with a very favorable eye that he regarded the great majority of the inhabitants of Hodnet and its neighborhood. Probably they did not exactly come up to his expectations—but what these expectations were it is difficult to conceive.

At length, however, something like a change seemed to come over the stranger's dreams. His eyes fell on Emily Sommers, and appeared to rest where they fell with no small degree of pleasure. No wonder; Emily was not what is generally styled beautiful, but there was a sweetness, a modesty, a gentleness about her, that charmed the more the longer it was observed.

She was the only child of a widowed mother. Her father had died many a year ago in battle, and the pension of an officer's widow was all the fortune he had left them. But nature had bestowed riches of a more valuable kind than those which fortune had denied. I wish I could describe Emily Sommers, but I shall not attempt it. She was one of those whose virtues are hid from the blaze of the world, only to be the more appreciated by those who can understand them.

She was one of those who are seldom missed in the hour of festive gaiety, who pass unobserved in the midst of glare and bustle, and whose names are but rarely heard beyond the limits of their own immediate circle. But mingle with that circle, leave the busy world behind you and enter within its circumscribed and domestic sphere, and then you will discover the value of a being like to her of whom I speak. Without her, the winter fireside or the summer evening walk, is destitute of pleasure. Her winning smiles, her unclouded temper, her affectionate gentleness, must throw their hallowed influence over the scenes where her spirit presides, unconscious of its power, else they become uninteresting and desolate. I have said that she is not missed in the hour of festive gaiety, but when she is at length removed from among us, when the place that knew her knows her no more, she leaves

"A void and silent place in some sweet home," and a "long-remembered grief" throws its shadowy gleam over a few fond hearts.

It was to Emily Sommers that the stranger first spoke. He walked right across the room and asked her to dance with him. Emily had not seen him before, but concluding that he had come there with some of her friends, and little acquainted with the rules of etiquette, she immediately, with a frank artlessness, smiled at acceptance of his request. Just at that moment young Squire Thoroughbred came bustling toward her, but observing her hand already in that of the stranger, he looked somewhat wrathfully at the unknown, and said, with much dignity,—

"I, sir, intended to have been Miss Sommers's partner."

The stranger fixed his dark eye upon the squire, a slight smile curled on his lip, and without answering he passed on with his partner and took his place in the dance. The squire stood still for a moment, feeling as if he had just experienced a slight shock of electricity. When he recovered, he walked quietly away in search of Miss Wilhelmina Bouncer.

It was the custom in Hodnet for the gentlemen to employ the morning of the succeeding day in paying their respects to the ladies with whom they had danced on the previous evening. At these visits all the remarkable events of the ball were of course talked over. Criticisms were made upon the different dresses, commentaries were offered on the various modes of dancing, and mutual inquiries were made concerning the odd-looking man who introduced himself so boldly to Mrs. and Miss Sommers, and who was reported even to have seen them home, or at least to have left the assembly along with them. We have no doubt that all this chit-chat was very interesting to the parties engaged in it; but as we have not the talent either of a Richardson or a Boswell, we shall not attempt to enter into its details, especially as our attention is more particularly devoted to the "odd looking man" already spoken of.

It is most true that he did leave the public hall of Hodnet with Mrs. and Miss Sommers, and true that he escorted them home. Nay, it is also true that he won so much upon their favor, that on his requesting permission to

wait on them the next day, it was without much difficulty obtained. This was surely very imprudent in Mrs. Sommers, and everybody said it was imprudent.

"What! admit as a visitor in her family a person whom she had never seen in her life before, and who, for anything she knew, might be a swindler? There was never anything so preposterous; a woman, too, of Mrs. Sommers's judgment and propriety! It was very, very strange."

But whether it was very strange or not, the fact is that the stranger soon spent most of his time at Violet Cottage; and what is, perhaps, no less wonderful, notwithstanding his apparent intimacy, he remained nearly as much a stranger to its inmates as ever. His name they had ascertained was Frederic Burleigh, that he was probably upward of eight-and-twenty, and that, if he had ever belonged to any profession, it must have been that of arms. But farther they knew not.

Mrs. Sommers, however, who, to a well-cultivated mind added a considerable experience of the world, did not take long to discover that their new friend was, in every sense of the word, a man whose habit and manners entitled him to the name and rank of gentleman; and she thought, too, that she saw in him, after a short intercourse, many of those nobler qualities which raise the individual to a high and well-merited rank among his species.

As for Emily, she loved his society she scarcely knew why; yet when she endeavored to discover the cause, she found it no difficult matter to convince herself that there was something about him so infinitely superior to all the men she had ever seen, that she was only obeying the dictates of reason in admiring and esteeming him.

Her admiration and esteem continued to increase in proportion as she became better acquainted with him, and the sentiments seemed to be mutual. He now spent his time almost continually in her society, and it never hung heavy on their hands.

The stranger was fond of music, and Emily, beside being mistress of her instrument, possessed naturally a fine voice. Neither did she sing and play unwearied; Burleigh taught her that most enchanting of all modern languages—the language of Petrarch and Tasso; and being well versed in the use of the pencil, showed her how to give to her landscapes a richer finish and a bolder effect. Then they read together, and as they looked with a smile into each other's countenances, the fascinating pages of fiction seemed to acquire a tenfold interest.

It was a picture for Rubens to have painted, that little domestic circle beside the parlor fire; Mrs. Sommers with her work-table beside her, and a benevolent smile and matronly grace upon her still pleasing countenance; her guest, with the glow of animation lighting up his noble features, reading aloud the impassioned effusions of genius—and Emily, in all the breathlessness of fixed attention, smiling and weeping by turns, as the powerful master touched the different chords of sensibility. These were evenings of calm but deep happiness—long, long to be remembered.

Spring flew rapidly on. March, with her winds and her clouds, passed away, April with her showers and her sunshine, lingered no longer, and May came smiling up the blue sky, scattering her roses over the surface of creation. The stranger entered one evening, before sunset, the little garden that surrounded Violet Cottage. Emily saw him from the window and hastened out to meet him. She held in her hand an open letter.

"It is from my cousin!" said she. "His regiment has returned from France, and he is to be with us tomorrow or next day. We shall be so glad to see him! You have often heard us speak of Henry—he and I were playmates when we were children, and though it is a long while since we parted, I am sure I should know him again among a hundred."

"Indeed!" replied the stranger, almost starting; "you must have loved him very much, and very constantly too."

"Oh, yes! I loved him as a brother," Burleigh breathed more easily. "I am sure you will love him too," Emily added.

"Everybody whom you love and who loves you, I also must love, Miss Sommers. But your cousin I shall not at present see. I must leave Hodnet to-morrow."

"To-morrow! leave Hodnet to-morrow!" cried Emily, turning pale and trembling with emotion.

"Good Heavens! that emotion—can it be possible? Miss Sommers—Emily—is it for me you are thus grieved?"

"It is so sudden!" said Emily—"so unexpected; are you never to return again—are we never to see you more?"

"Do you wish me to return? Do you wish to see me again?"

"Oh, how can you ask it?"

"Emily, I have been known to you only under a cloud of mystery—a solitary being without a friend or acquaintance in the world—an outcast apparently from society, either sinning against or sinning—without fortune, without pretensions—and with all these disadvantages to contend with, how can I suppose that I am indebted to anything but your pity for the kindness which you have shown to me?"

"Pity! pity you? Oh, Frederic! do not wrong yourself thus. No! though you were a thousand times less worthy than I know you are, I should not pity, I should love."

She stopped confused, a deep blush spread over her face, she burst into tears, and would have sunk to the ground had not her lover caught her in his arms.

"Think of me thus," he whispered, "till we meet again, and we may both be happy."

"Oh, I will think of thee thus forever!"

They had reached the door of the cottage.

"God bless you, Emily!" said the stranger. I dare not see Mrs. Sommers; tell her of my departure, but tell her, that ere autumn has faded into winter, I shall be here. Farewell dearest! farewell!"

She felt upon her cheek a hot, hurried kiss, and when she ventured to look round, he was gone.

Henry arrived next day, but there was a gloom upon the spirits of both mother and daughter which it took some time to dispel. Mrs. Sommers felt for Emily more than herself. She

now perceived that her child's future happiness depended more upon the honor of the stranger than she had hitherto been aware, and she trembled to think of the probability that, in the busy world, he might forget the very existence of such a place as Hodnet or any of its inhabitants.

Emily entertained better hopes—but they were the result, probably, of the sanguine and unsuspicious temperament of youth. Her cousin meanwhile, exerted himself to the utmost to render himself agreeable. He was a young, frank, handsome soldier, who had leaped into the very middle of many a lady's heart—coat, sword, epaulette, belt, cocked hat, feathers and all. But he was not destined to leap into Emily's. She had enclosed it within too strong a line of circumvallation. After a three months' siege it was pronounced impregnable. So Henry, who really loved his cousinly ext to his country, thinking it too dangerous to his peace and waste his time any longer, called for his horse one morning, shook Emily warmly by the hand, then mounted and rode away.

Autumn came—the leaves grew red, brown, yellow and purple, then dropped from the high branches and lay rustling in heaps upon the path below. The last roses withered; the last lingering wain conveyed from the fields their golden treasure; the days were bright, clear and chill—the nights were full of stars and dew, and the dew, ere morning, was changed into silver hoar frost. The robin hopped across the garden walks—and candles were set upon the table before the tea-urn. But the stranger came not. Darker days and longer nights succeeded. Winter burst upon the earth; storms went careering through the firmament; the forests were stripped of their foliage and the fields had lost their verdure. But still the stranger came not. Then the lustre of Emily's eye grew dim, but yet she smiled, and looked as if she would have made herself believe that there was hope.

And so there was; for the mail once more stopped at the Blue Boar, a gentleman wrapped in a travelling cloak once more came out of it, and Mr. Gilbert Cherryripe once more poked the fire for him in his best parlor.

Burleigh did come back! he shall not describe their meeting, nor inquire whether Emily's eye was long without its lustre. But there was still another trial to be made. Would she marry him?

"My family," said he, "are respectable, and as it is not wealth we seek, I have an independence, at least equal I should hope to our wishes; but anything else which you may think mysterious about me I cannot unravel until you are indissolubly mine."

It was a point of no slight difficulty, and Emily trusted its decision entirely to her mother. Her mother saw that the stranger was inflexible in his purpose, and she saw also that her child's happiness was inextricably linked with him. What could she do? It would have been better perhaps had they never known him; but knowing and thinking of him as they did, there was but one alternative—the risk must be run.

It was run. They were married in Hodnet, and immediately after the ceremony they stepped into a carriage and drove away—nobody knew whither. We must not infringe upon the sacred happiness of such a ride upon such an occasion, by allowing our thoughts to dwell upon it. It is enough for us to mention, that toward twilight they came in sight of a magnificent gothic mansion, situated in the midst of extensive and noble parks. Emily expressed her admiration of its appearance, and her young husband, gazing on her with impassioned delight, exclaimed,—

"Emily, it is thine! My mind was imbued with erroneous impressions of women; I had been courted and deceived by them; I believed that their affections were to be won only by flattering their vanity or dazzling their ambition. I was resolved that unless I were loved for myself, I should not be loved at all. I travelled through the country *incognito*—I came to Hodnet and saw you. It was I, and not my fortune, that you married—but both are thine. We are now stopping at Burleigh House, your husband is Frederic Augustus Burleigh, Earl of Exeter, and you, my Emily, are his countess!"

Gardening About Paris.

There are over 6,000 men, women and children engaged in growing early asparagus, lettuce, carrots and the like, in and around Paris. The rent of the land varies from \$180 to \$240 per acre, according to situation and irrigation. These market gardens are of comparatively small dimensions, and vary from 1 to 2½ acres in extent. Taking the smaller size, the plant necessary to carry on business costs nearly \$2,500, including large and small bell-glasses, straw mats, glazed lights, frames, tools, baskets, horse, cart and other necessary materials. The regular workmen, it is said, earn an average pay of about forty cents a day, with board and lodging, all the year round. Extra men receive about seven cents per hour—women five cents. Most of the men come from other sections, not so much for the sake of the wages, which are low for France, but in order to learn a business which they can turn to profitable account when they return to their homes after two or three years' service. —*Boston Cultivator.*

At Indianapolis there is a newspaper which says its mission is the emancipation of labor. If labor is so much enslaved in this country it is a little singular that so many poor men become rich here. There is nothing that will emancipate labor so soon as good morals and a habit of saving. The mechanic who has learned his trade well; who has no pet vice to feed, and who marries at 25 or 30 a young woman so skilled in household economy that she can make every cent of his wages bring to him its full value, is very certain of becoming a well-to-do if not a rich man. No young man can accumulate property honestly without great self-denial in the beginning. He needs more discipline than a soldier, for he has a bigger fight to make. One of the first things he has to learn is the importance of keeping out of the society of fools and spendthrifts. His most dangerous enemies are his companions.

Can a man make a square meal off a round of beef?

\$1,000,000,000.

HOW THE ECONOMY OF THE FRENCH PAID THEIR GREAT WAR INDEMNITY—HINTS FOR AMERICANS TO CONSIDER.

Translated for the St. Louis Times.

No event of modern times has excited more wide and general surprise than the ease with which the French people paid off the heavy war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 to Germany. It has been a puzzle alike to financiers, to statesmen, and to political economists, how a nation just emerged from a costly (though brief) military struggle could raise so enormous a sum in cash in less than two years' time. National pride, it was widely said, had much to do with it; but no amount of national pride could have raised a thousand millions of dollars in a nation where the conditions of great accumulated wealth and general prosperity did not pre-exist. National pride had not availed to save French honor from indignity and overwhelming defeat in war, nor to avert the humiliating aspect of her capital in the hands of a foreign foe, nor to redeem her from the reproach of ill-prepared and undisciplined forces and badly organized campaigns.

Another theory of this rapid payment of the stupendous fine of five milliards of francs, was that France was the holder of about \$2,000,000,000 of foreign securities, which were sold, and the proceeds invested in the new "rentes" or government bonds issued at five per cent. interest, to raise money for meeting the German indemnity. For, be it mentioned, Bismarck had exacted not only cash payment, without credit, but also payment in gold and silver. The whole sum of \$1,100,000,000 (including 200,000,000 francs levied on the city of Paris, and other war contributions levied during the progress of hostilities) was paid in specie excepting only 100,000,000 francs in notes of the Bank of France, which the Prussians consented to take in place of an equal amount of gold. Inquiries into the current of exchanges actually developed the fact that France was exporting securities and importing gold the whole time of the indemnity payments; but the actual amount to which the flow of the precious metals into France extended on this account could not be accurately learned.

Another explanation of the rapid liquidation by France of this prodigious levy was that the annual income of France is \$3,600,000,000, and that the payment to Germany took only one-third of the gross annual earnings of the French people. But there can be no doubt that to the general character for frugality and the accumulated savings of the French people, must be mainly credited the financial phenomenon of the 19th century. The enormous loans which the payment of the indemnity compelled the French government to put upon the market were all promptly taken, and the greater portion of the money came from French people. Five per cent. rentes, or bonds, to the heavy amount of \$1,640,000,000, were all taken, at an average price 83 per cent., thus making the interest to the investors average 6 per cent. Not only so, but the second loan, of 1872, was so eagerly sought for that the subscriptions covered the amount called for 13 times over, compelling the government to award the rentes among the subscribers pro rata.

All travelers in France unite in representing the French people as great economists. With them not only does a very little money go a great way in supplying their wants, but the sums saved, even out of the slenderest incomes, represent a handsome surplus. In England there is one man in every five who spends all he gets, but in France there is not one in forty who spends his income; the other thirty-nine lay something by. Profusion and waste, which characterize the use of the means of living in England, and more conspicuously still in the United States, are quite unknown among the French people. Of what nine families out of every ten would here throw away, a French family would make a variety of appetizing dishes; and it is literally true that the French man and woman would live, and live well, on the mere waste of American families. These habits of economy enable the people to lay up their little savings year by year, and it is well known that the public funds are the most favorite means of investment with the peasantry. The French rentes can be had in denominations of 100 francs (\$20) and upward, and have always been highly popular with the masses. The principle of popularizing the loans of the government has worked admirably and has been borrowed to advantage in the issue of United States bonds, which are now to be had in sums as low as \$50.

Here is a fact which speaks volumes in favor of the French system of public laws. So long ago as 1867 the debt of France was held by 1,095,683 persons, who averaged \$2,000 each. It is now still more widely distributed. In England, on the other hand, her great public debt of \$3,550,000,000 is in the hands of only 126,331 persons, thus averaging more than \$30,000 to each holder. It is, unfortunately, impossible to ascertain how many persons hold the debt of the United States, because so large a proportion of it is in the form of coupon bonds, which pass from hand to hand without registration. In France all the rentes are inscribed in the name of the holder on books of the treasury. To have their names in the "Grand Livre" of the public debt is an honor eagerly sought after by the masses of the people.

During all the recent enormous drain upon her resources, which has nearly doubled her national debt, there has not been heard anywhere among the French people the slightest hint of repudiation. The French look upon their public debt as an obligation sacredly due; and it is due in the larger part to themselves.

Another striking feature of the prosperity of France, which aids in enabling her to bear the extraordinary fiscal burdens imposed upon her, is the fact of the distribution of real estate among the citizens. Statistics establish the fact that there are 6,000,000 houses in France, and the majority of them are homesteads belonging to their tenants. Three-fifths of the entire population are inhabitants of the rural districts, while in England the proportion is only one-fifth, four-fifths being residents of towns.

Finally, one conspicuous element in that national prosperity which has brought the world to a wondering recognition of the vast resources of France is the recent development of her commerce. Since 1855 the foreign commerce of France has been considerably more than doubled. Her mastery of the finer mechanic arts and the perfection to which processes of manufacture have been carried are well known the world over. The frugality of her people is only matched by their industry. The whole country teems with productiveness. French fabrics are found in almost endless profusion and variety in all the markets of the globe. It is this constantly growing fertility of production, joined with the causes previously enumerated, which has enabled the French people to bear with such marvelous ease a burden which it was almost universally predicted would crush and overwhelm them.

The Wonders of Constantinople.

From Edmondo de Amicis's "Constantinople" G. P. Putnam's Sons.

To see the population of Constantinople it is well to go upon the floating bridge, about one-quarter of a mile in length, which extends from the most advanced point of Galata to the opposite shore of the Golden Horn, facing the great mosque of the Sultana Valide. Both shores are European territory; but the bridge may be said to connect Asia to Europe, because Stambul there is nothing European save the ground, and even the Christian suburbs that crown its Asiatic character and color. The Golden Horn, which has the look of a river, separates two worlds, like the ocean.

Standing there one can see all Constantinople go by in an hour. Whatever can be imagined that is most extravagant in type, costume and social class may there be seen within the space of twenty spaces and ten minutes of time. Behind a throng of Turkish porters, who pass running and bending under enormous burdens, advances a sedan-chair, inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl, and bearing an American lady; and at either side of it a Bedouin wrapped in a white mantle and a Turk in muslin turban and sky-blue caftan, beside whom canters a young Greek gentleman followed by his dragoman in embroidered vest, and a Dervise with his tall conical hat and tunic of camel's hair, who makes way for the carriage of a European ambassador, preceded by his running footman in gorgeous livery.

All this is only seen in a glimpse, and the next moment you find yourself in the midst of a crowd of Persians, in pyramidal bonnet of Astrakan fur, who are followed by a Hebrew in a long yellow coat, open at the sides; a frowzy-headed Gypsy woman with her child in a bag at her back; a Catholic priest with breviary staff; while in the midst of a confused throng of Greeks, Turks and Armenians comes a big eunuch on horseback, crying out, *Larya!* (make way!) and preceding a Turkish carriage, painted with flowers and birds, and filled with the ladies, of a harem, dressed in green and violet, and wrapped in large white veils; behind, a Sister of Charity from the hospital at Pera, an African slave carrying a monkey, and a professional story-teller in a neocromancer's habit, and what is quite natural, but appears strange to the new-comer, all these diverse people pass each other without a look, like a crowd in London; and not one single countenance wears a smile. The Albanian in his white petticoat and with pistols in his sash, beside the Tartar dressed in sheepskins; the Turk, astride of his caparisoned ass, threads pompously two long strings of camels. Behind the adjunct of an imperial prince, mounted upon his Arab steed, clatters a cart filled with all the odd domestic rubbish of a Turkish household; the Mohammedan woman a-foot, the veiled slave woman, the Greek with her red cap and her hat on her shoulders, the Maltese hooded in her black *salietta*, the Hebrew woman dressed in the antique costume of India, the negroes wrapped in a many-colored shawl from Cairo, the Armenian from Trebizond, all veiled in black like a funeral apparition, are seen in single file, as if placed there on purpose to be contrasted with each other.

Seekers after the beautiful or the horrible will here find their most audacious desires fulfilled; Raphael would be in ecstasies, and Rembrandt would tear his hair. The purest types of Greek and Caucasian beauty are mingled with flat noses and woolly heads; queens and fairies pass beside you; lovely faces and faces deformed by disease and wounds; monstrous feet and tiny Circassian feet no longer than your hand; gigantic porters, enormously corpulent Turks and black sticks of skeleton shadows of men that fill you with pity and disgust; every strangest aspect in which can be presented the ascetic life, the abuse of pleasure, extreme fatigue, the excess of opulence and the misery that kills. Who loves colors may there have his fill. No two figures are dressed alike. Here are shawls twisted around the head, savage fillets, coronets of rags, skirts and underverts in stripes and squares like harlequins, girdles stuck full of knives that reach to the arm-pits, Mameluke trousers, short drawers, skirts, togas, trailing sheets, coats trimmed with ermine, vests like golden cuirasses, sleeves puffed and slashed, habits monkish and habits covered with gold lace, men dressed like women, and women that look like men; beggars with the port of princes, a profusion of colors, of fringes, tags, and fluttering ends of childish and theatrical decorations, that remind one of a masquerade in a mad-house, for which all the old-clothes dealers in the universe have emptied their stores.

Comparative Size of Countries and Waters.

Greece is about the size of Vermont. Palestine is about one-fourth the size of New York.

Hindustan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.

The Great Desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States.

The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

The English Channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior.

The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, May 18, 1878.

—First National Bank, statement this week.

—Chas. Conrad, of Dexter, was in the city last Saturday.

—Don't forget the Busy Bees, this afternoon and evening.

—Clipped, but not scared by the recent frosts in this vicinity.

—Attention, boys! Next Tuesday, Soldiers Reunion at Kalamazoo.

—Prof. Putnam, will address the Saline, Reform Club, to-morrow, at 3, p. m.

—Geo. H. Hopkins, of Detroit, honored us with a call this week, also Joshua W. Smith.

—Reserved seats, for the Big Bonanza, will be sold, beginning Thursday, 23 inst., at Samsons.

—Mr. Fred Cich is starting a new boot and shoe shop repairing etc., opposite the Pollett House.

—Stockholders in the Farmer's Trade Association, will read the notice in another column with avidity.

—The report of City Clerk and Treasurer, swamps us this week. Entertaining reading, however for Tax payers.

—Luther Graham, for the last 47 years a resident of the township of Saline, died on Saturday, aged 75 years.

—Mr. C. R. Whitman had a rousing meeting at Delhi Mills, last Sunday, 22 persons put on the red ribbon.

—The Ladies' Church Aid Society of St. Lukes Church, will give a social, Friday eve., May, 24th, at the residence of Mrs. Anne VanCleave.

—An interesting history of incidents in early Michigan, as connected with Washtenaw, Oakland, Genesee and Shiawassee Counties, will be published in next week's COMMERCIAL.

—There will be a social, at the rooms of the Woman's Temperance Union this Saturday evening, May, 18th, admission free. Peaches and cake ten cents. Friends of the cause invited.

—At the meeting of the Democratic Committee in Detroit, Chancy Joslin, was present from this city, E. B. Pond, and Sen. Burleigh from Ann Arbor, also John I. Robbison, from Sharon.

—Work on the new freight depot, is progressing rapidly. The foundation is nearly completed and brick-laying will soon be commenced. An Aurora, Illinois man has the contract for building.

—We lay no claims, but friends wishing that legal published in the COMMERCIAL will receive a kind consideration on the part of Judge Harrison. He does not propose to be a "dog in the manger."

—The case of James Newton, and Elizabeth Streeter, charged with adultery, was dismissed by Justice Skinner. The evidence produced was thought insufficient to warrant binding them over for trial at the Circuit Court.

—It is but just to say that the horse block mentioned by the COMMERCIAL reporter last week in front of our residence, was manufactured by Batchelder & Co., at their marble factory in this city. You can go and get one just like it, or one to suit, at cheap rates.

—Letters remaining uncalled for in the post office, May 17. Gale, J., Lucatia Kingsley, Sarah Kilbourn, Lucy Long, James McPherson, Lattitia McCorkle, G. V. Parker, Amy Pettibone, Chas. Pennock, James Roe, Martin Roche, Thos. A. Simmons, Geo. F. Smith.

—An interesting time is expected next Wednesday and Thursday, at Manchester. The Washtenaw Baptist Association, convenes at 10 1/2 a. m. Apply to Rev. Mr. Boyden, for tickets, entitling you to half fare each way. Train leaves at 8:15, a. m. Be at home again 5:20 p. m.

—Bro. S. M. Loveridge, of Pittsburg, Penn. made a visit to his friends in this city this week. Also and especially to his father residing in the town of York. Hale and hearty, times making its impression on S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the vale of sorrow, himself and family mourning the death of their precious daughter Hattie.

—Mr. J. D. Rice, of the National Temperance Dining Rooms, 126 Jeff. ave., is enlarging his dining room and kitchen, and has added a large number of sleeping rooms, which he is fixing up in good style, and is putting in first class beds, and will soon be ready to accommodate his customers with first class lodging, as well as meals at his usual low rates.

—Monday morning's edition of the Post and Tribune, gave a history of the city of Flint, replete in all respects, description of business houses and facilities, churches, schools, biography of her public men, past and present. It is the same work the COMMERCIAL did for Ypsilanti, in 1874. It proves that the Post and Tribune is a live paper and means to make its mark in Michigan Journalism.

—Our new Justice, is inaugurating his official career creditably to himself. The first blood he drew was \$5.00 which was straightway handed over to the city Treasury. Constable Vought, is on hand doing his duty, as we notice him occasionally passing by to the lock-up, with a prisoner. Though we are glad to say, that the number of cases in litigation and of arrests are very largely diminished, from, say two years ago. All honor to the Red Ribbon for this marked change.

—According to the Oberlin, Ohio papers the bogus "escaped monk" has started for Ypsilanti. Look out for him.

—We are in receipt of Pettingill's Newspaper Directory and Advertiser's Hand book, for 1878. It in the main, gives a correct report of Newspaperdom. It is certainly a valuable guide for large advertisers, National or State. It is very neatly bound, an octavo of 368 pages. S. M. Pettingill & Co., are the oldest, and one of the most reliable advertisers in the United States. An order from them is usually at fair rates and good as gold.

—Saturday evening, the 25th inst., Mr. I. K. Turner, will deliver, at Light Guard Hall, his lecture, entitled "Woman and the Ballot, or the Rout of Whiskey." This lecture has been prepared with special care, and the delivery of it, is for his benefit alone, and to enable him to again establish himself in his profession. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged. We trust that there will be a large attendance. Mr. T. has done good service in the temperance cause almost without reward. He is now proposing to return to his profession at Berrien Springs, in this State or some other favorable point, as soon as he can secure the means.

—On Sunday evening last the opening service was held in connection with the establishment of Primitive Methodism in this city, the sermon being preached by the pastor, the Rev. S. R. Chubb, recently from England, and an address of welcome read by the Rev. Geo. Simons. There was a very respectable audience present. The association has been formed and officers elected, so that this body of old methodists is fully organized for future work. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning and evening, services to commence at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Topics: Morning, The moral development of mankind; evening, The great sacrifice. All persons are respectfully invited.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)	
Street work.....	170 21
Sidewalks (assessed back to owners).....	126 30
Care of city clock (76-77).....	100 80
Litigation of Bonds.....	200 00
Justice and Constable fees.....	22 77
Insurance.....	37 50
Incidental expenses.....	781 95
	\$6,985 79

That of the amount of taxes raised the Sinking fund received And we paid for Bonds and Interest.....

Of the taxes raised the Poor fund received.....

From which (See the report of the Superintendent of the City Poor), we have expended.....

This amount does not include the care of our paupers who are at the county house for which there is due about

The first district street fund received of the taxes.....

At the beginning of our fiscal year, we had on hand in said district, which include the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Wards.....

From which sum we have drawn as follows:

Grading and graveling streets.....

Building crossings and culverts.....

Lumber for crossings and culverts.....

Repairing cisterns.....

The 2nd district street fund received of the taxes.....

And had on hand, including the 4th and 5th Wards.....

We borrowed for said fund payable August 1, 78 at 7 p. c.

From which we have drawn as follows:

Grading and graveling streets.....

Building crossings and culverts.....

Lumber for crossings and culverts.....

Repairing cisterns.....

The Marshal has expended for this district which is yet unpaid.....

The Bonded debt of the City is as follows:

Fire Department Bonds,

Due Feb'y 1, '79, int. 7 p. c.

Due Feb'y 1, '80, int. 7 p. c.

Sinking Fund Bonds,

Due Feb'y 1, '80, int. 8 p. c.

Due Feb'y 1, '81, int. 7 p. c.

Hillsdale R. R. Bonds,

Due April 1, '80, int. 8 p. c.

Upon which the interest due and unpaid amounts to about

Making our total indebtedness.....

The amount of salaries allowed was as follows:

Mayor.....

City Attorney.....

City Treasurer.....

City Clerk.....

City Marshal.....

All of which is respectfully submitted, Dated Ypsilanti, May 6, 1878.

L. A. BARNES, Mayor.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

EXPENDITURES.

No. 1 Marshal, st. work and tools \$ 17 29

2 R C Hayton, repairing gas lamps..... 7 75

3 H McKeever, light'g lamps May..... 35 70

4 G J Miller, binding..... 1 75

5 C R Pattison, printing..... 72 08

6 H D Martin, care of clock 1 year..... 100 00

7 R H Wilson, fire alarm..... 218 50

8 Marshal, repairs..... 18 10

15 Marshal, street work and repairs.....	71 46
16 G E Whitmore, glass.....	7 40
17 Follmer & Scovill, lumber.....	11 54
18 C Woodruff & Son, printing.....	56 40
19 Geo Babcock, services as alderman.....	14 00
20 Marshal, street work.....	11 42
21 do 1st salary.....	150 00
22 J T McIntire, 6 months rent of wood-yard.....	50 00
23 Clerk, 1st salary.....	75 00
24 P Rigney, lighting lamps July.....	10 65
25 C S Woodward, surveying & setting land marks.....	100 00
26 Marshal, sundries bill itemized.....	37 73
27 City Atty, 1st salary.....	25 00
28 H McKeever lighting lamp July.....	18 95

(CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seed of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-72

"To do as folks of Fashion do," in one respect at least, you must use GLASS'S SCOTCH SOAP, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by all Druggists, Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c May

DIED.

LEETCH. In this city, May 13th, after a long and painful illness, A. C. Leetch, aged 74 years. An obituary will be prepared for publication soon.

SHEMELD. In this city, May 4th, of consumption, Mrs. Caroline Sophronia Shemeld, aged 40 years. Mrs. S. was a quiet, unassuming woman—a believer in Christ. For a number of years she has been unable to get to the house of worship, the Baptist church being her religious home. She leaves a husband, and a son by a former marriage, to mourn her departure.

Local and Special Notices.

PIANO TO RENT.

Call immediately at No. 23 Lowell Street.

NOTICE.

My patrons—old and new—will find me in the Arcade Block, first and second doors to the left, ready to attend to legal matters, make out papers, etc. 740-743 FRANK HINCKLEY.

FARMER'S STORE—NOTICE.

On and after Saturday, May 25th, the Treasurer of the Ypsilanti Farmers' and Mechanics' Trade Association will be prepared to pay to the stockholders of the Association the money now in his hands belonging to them. They will be required to present and surrender their certificates of stock, and show to the satisfaction of the officers that they are not indebted, directly or indirectly, to the Association. JNO. GILBERT, Treasurer.

AT LAST!

The time has come when those two city lots on Hamilton Street—the best vacant lots in the place—can be bought cheap on five years' time for principal; interest on principal annually in advance. If there is anyone who wants to make a home where there are schools, churches, gas, good streets (traveled constantly), convenient to depot, post office, and every business part of the city, now is probably the last chance in this second Garden of Eden, and that chance will soon be no more. Lots are on the corner of Hamilton and Olive Sts. P. HASCALL, 740-743 May 18th, 1878.

HAIR GOODS.

Mr. M. Goldman respectfully announces to all that are in any manner interested in Hair Goods, that he is located at No. 170 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, where can always be found a full and complete stock of Human Hair Goods of all descriptions, to which the attendance of the ladies is especially invited. Comings rooted and worked up in any style, by a new and superior process for 50 cts. per oz. Ladies and Gent's Wigs made to order on short notice. Orders by Mail solicited and well received promptly. My motto, "Satisfaction in price and quality or no pay." Ladies and Gent's cast off garments and wearing apparel taken in exchange. M. GOLDMAN, 170 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich. N. B.—Mr. Goldman has had unlimited experience in the Human Hair business for over 18 years. Give him a trial.

THE GREAT FAVORITE!

The popular Chills cure of the age! Composed of pure and simple drugs, Wilhoit's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Feverish but is Anti-Painful; for it cures the heavy expenses of Doctor's visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoit's Tonic as a certainty and you will never regret it. G. R. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all Druggists. 40w2

A PRINTER

Made a young poetess say "Oh for a heart full of sweet yearnings." The poetess wrote to the editor that she meant yearnings, and that the editor was a calf. Many housewives have had heart yearnings over poor biscuits which could have been avoided by using Smith's salubrious made by the new process. Use only three-fourth the quantity you have been using of other brands. Manufactured by HENRY S. SMITH & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHAT IS HOME

Without a baby! Many Children have Coughs and Colds just now and should have the greatest care and a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

"PETROLEUM V. NASBY."

In the Toledo Blade—"Among the scores of preparations for restoring gray hair to its natural color, and producing new hair on heads denuded by age or other causes, Ring's Ambrosia ranks among the best. The writer of these lines has hair of the 'color of the raven's wing,' and needs nothing of the sort, but he has seen men of seventy, whose locks had been silvered by age, made young again so far as the hair was concerned, by this splendid preparation. It will, beyond all question, give life and color to the hair. It contains nothing injurious, and actually performs what its inventor claims for it. We know the firm of E. M. Tabbs & Co., and know them to be gentlemen of honor and probity, whose statements are worthy of confidence. 723-740

WRIGHT'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs by commencing at the very foundation and removing the cause. 25 cents.

DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP

Takes the lead of all medicines for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary complaints generally. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it. Price only 25 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

"BETTER THAN GOLD."

Sound Lungs, which can be secured by using Wright's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents a bottle.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SCILLIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has for many years occupied an honorable place in the toilet of American women, and has also attained popularity in foreign countries. This is because it does perform what it promises. It warms friends are those who have used it longest, and those who sound its praise the loudest are those who from actual experience and personal trial have demonstrated that by its use gray hair is restored to its natural color, and dry, harsh, and wiry hair is made soft and lustrous, a thing of beauty, and a matter of joy and pride to the wearer.—SUN-SOILER AND DEMOCRAT, COAINT, MISS.

FOUNTAIN

Fine Cut Tobacco is made from the most choice selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by all first-class dealers.

WE HAVE WAITED

These two long years for the Old Painter that has been here forty-two years, and resides on corner of Cross and Washington Streets) to come home. In a few days—he will be here. Of course we shall then have our houses painted. April 27th 1878 (w4) PIONEERS.

"MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,"

To all who wish anything in the line of Alpacaes, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Victorias, Wainsooks, Piques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.

"FIRE, FIRE."

Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes, are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

STOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style desired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold at E. ELLIOTT'S, Huron St., opp. Firemen's Hall.

MRS. PARSONS

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe, fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured corresponding attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures. 683 Mrs. J. H. PARSONS

"LADIES, LADIES,"

Have you seen our One Dollar Corset, they cannot be better, and our One Dollar Kid Glove is the boss and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Have a full line of Clothes and Clothing, also a new assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths, latest patterns and designs. Please remember that we do not intend to be undersold, as to quality of goods and prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL!

Worth ten times its weight in gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Electric Oil, purely a preparation of six of some of the best Oils that are known, each possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place forming a compound which could not be by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of Oils which they may contain.

J. B. Bloomer, Virgile, N. Y., writes: "Your Electric Oil" cured a badly-swelled neck and a sore throat of my son in 48 hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed, so much so that she could not walk about the house, she applied the Oil and in 24 hours was entirely cured."

Sold by all medicine dealers, 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles 25 cents.

Dr. A. S. Russell, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., says: "Its wonderful success in all cases of Acute and Chronic Inflammation, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Lamé Back, Dysentery, &c., makes the demand for it very great. Send me half a gross by express at once."

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Successors to S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.

Note—Electric—Selected and Electroized.

730-4 me-alt

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, May 17, 1878.

APPLES, per bbl, \$3.00@3.50.	
APPLES—Dried, 4@5	
BUCK FLOUR—@4.00.	
BEANS—60@1.10	
BUTTER—11@13	
CORN—40@42c per bu.	
CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c.	
CHICKENS—Live, 4c.	
DRESSED HOGS, \$3.75@4.00	
EGGS—Command 8c.	
HAY—\$8@10 per ton according to quality.	
HIDES—@5c.	
HONEY—In cap, 20c@30c.	
LARD—The market stands at 8@9c.	
ONIONS—90c per bbl.	
OATS, NEW, 24@25	
PORK—In bbl., @10.00@10.50	
POTATOES—20.	
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@2.00	
TURKEYS—Live, 7c. @8c	
WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.25.	
" No. 1 " 20	
" RED " 15	
BUCK WHEAT—\$0.50.	

AT FREEDMAN'S

Continued Opening OF LATEST NOVELTIES, IN SPRING DEPARTMENT.

Decided Attractions in Styles and Prices.

WE OFFER, ASIDE FROM OTHER GAINS, SOME OF THE FOLLOWING:

Dress Goods Departm't

100 pieces Fancies at 8cts a yard.
100 pieces Fancies at 10c a yard.
50 pieces, very neat, at 12 1/2-2c a y'd.
195 pieces Beiges at 22c, very cheap.
1 case of Novelties at 37 1/2-2c, very attractive and cheap.
Our Black Cashmeres at 50, 65, 75, 85 and \$1, are the best value offered.

We offer a very large assortment, comprising over 100 styles of French Cambrics, Madras Cloths, Scotch Ginghams. Just the thing for the summer months. Send for samples of all the above.

Silk Department.

Our prices and large assortment have created a sensation in this city. We offer bargains in black and colored Silks unsurpassed, and our rapid sales since the beginning of the year have enabled us to exhibit an almost entire new stock every four weeks.

We shall place on our counters this week,

YPSILANTI, MAY 18, 1878.

The Cincinnati Gazette is in favor of investigating, thoroughly and fairly, all the alleged frauds in connection with the late Presidential election, and believes the result will show that Hayes was entitled to fifty more electoral votes than were counted for him. There seems to be a general willingness on the part of Republicans to investigate.

Tilden's schemes are slowly unfolding. 1. The attempt was made to array Senator Conkling and his powerful following against the administration. 2. To prove that President Hayes was fraudulently elected. 3. To combine the Conkling influence with the Democracy to oust President Hayes and inaugurate Tilden. None of these attempts have succeeded thus far, however, and none of them are likely to, for Senator Conkling is too wise a man to be hoodwinked by the opposition, and the Confederate braves who lead the Democracy nowadays despise such an intriguing coward as Tilden so earnestly that, bargain or no bargain, they prefer Hayes to him. Time may come, however, when the situation will be changed.—*Washington Republican.*

Southern Claims.

Representative Hanna, of Indiana, has prepared a full list of Southern claims for losses and damages by the late war, already presented to Congress. It is a formidable document, the total number of bills introduced for these purposes being 3,710. As the amount of money asked for has not been indicated in the bills, in all cases, no attempt has been made to foot up the whole list, but the sum total will amount to many millions. It is evident that the claimants assume that the Government which they sought to overthrow must pay the expenses of their failure. The items usually include such phrases as "property destroyed," "property taken and used," or "use and occupation of property." These items range all the way from \$10 "for commissary stores taken and used," to \$625,000 "commission on cotton delivered to the United States." These claims, it should be understood, are all of a private nature, and the bills introduced are for the relief of individuals and corporations. If the demands of States, counties and municipal organizations were added to these, the magnitude of the tremendous draft to be made on the National Treasury would be somewhat more clearly appreciated.

The Financial Success.

The Syndicate has anticipated both the June and July subscriptions. With its agreement with the Treasury. Within three weeks it has taken \$25,000,000 of the amount pledged, and it is expected that the August subscription will follow with equal promptitude. This will leave but \$20,000,000,000 of the whole \$50,000,000, which are to be sold for resumption purposes, and there is every prospect that the entire amount will be subscribed by the first of July.

While Secretary Sherman's negotiations with the Syndicate for the disposal of the four and a half per cents. are thus successful, the sale of the four per cent. bonds continues in a surprising degree. Nearly a million dollars were sold on the two closing days of last week. The readiness with which the bonds of higher rate are being absorbed seems to have stimulated the demand for the others, and the distrust which arrested the sale while the financial outlook was more uncertain has passed away. When the Secretary made his last agreement with the Syndicate to sell \$50,000,000 of the bonds for resumption purposes, it was accepted as a guarantee that resumption would be accomplished. The manner in which even that favorable arrangement has been anticipated strengthens this feeling. The plans of the Secretary have thus far been signally successful, and the country may rightfully feel that we are making rapid progress towards specie payments.

If these plans can now be left to work out their natural results in a natural way, if Congress will not interpose obstacles and embarrassments, the country will soon reach the sound basis, and we may reasonably look for a restoration of prosperity. But here are such shining lights of the Southern and Western Democracy as Gordon and Voorhees making elaborate pleas for the repeal of the resumption act at the very moment the measures of resumption are moving forward so successfully. Whatever they and their kind can do to thwart the movement they are mischievously doing. Senator Gordon goes to Boston and dilates upon the commercial interests of all sections, and then goes back to the Senate chamber and makes a speech directly hostile to them. The House is threatening commercial disturbance through a tinkered tariff. It is squarely against resumption. It votes against any redemption of the greenbacks. The one difficulty of the situation is the presence of this lawless, mischievous body. If it were out of the way, the course would be clear.—*Albany Journal.*

The Price of Liberty.

The case of Henrietta Woods vs. Zeb Ward, tried in the United States Court at Cincinnati the other day, is a pointed commentary on the kind of a government we had under the rule of the old pro-slavery Democracy. In 1863, Ward, feeling in need of a little pocket change, and having no spare "nigger" to sell, came over to Cincinnati and kidnapped Mrs. Wood, then a strong, likely young colored woman. A negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, and he was enabled to get her to Texas without difficulty, where he sold her to a planter. Her friends made some efforts to find her, and she did what she could to invoke the aid of the law, but all in vain. She had no money, the courts were closed against her, and if they had not been her oath was of no value, and the consequence was that she remained the property of her master until freed by the fortunes of war.

The want of money to pay her way North compelled her to remain and work for a considerable time after she was free. At last she returns and finds a new dispensation, and seeks a remedy for her wrongs in the courts. Twenty-five years after she was abducted, prematurely old and decrepit from the hardships of her enforced bondage, a jury give her a verdict of \$2,500 against the man who perpetrated the great wrong. It should have been \$25,000. The kidnapper is said to have grown wealthy off of the price of this free woman. It is humiliating to think that there ever was a time in this republic when human liberty was so cheap.

Prof. Cook's Observations of the Hessian Fly.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Lansing, May 16, 1878.
To the Editor of The Post and Tribune:

I have just returned from my daily observation in the wheat field. I find that the Hessian flies, which for the past week have been growing less, and to-day were hardly to be found at all, have practically completed their work of egg-laying. It would appear, from this season's operations, that the active season for egg-laying by the spring brood is about three weeks, though the work is going on for at least four weeks.

Nothing can now be done to lessen the damage further than to hasten the growth by use of fertilizers, such as ashes or plaster, and the wheat can only wait and hope. I should fear to cut or feed the wheat after this time, as the growth is so advanced that the damage from cutting would exceed that from the fly. I shall thoroughly test this matter, here at the college, that in future we may know of the effects of cutting the wheat even after three or four joints are formed.

There are two grounds for encouragement, I think, at this time. 1. The little parasites are still busily engaged placing their eggs in those of the fly. 2. Frequent and heavy rains may do preventive service. I cannot think that they prevented, but only prolonged, the work of egg deposition. I am led to this conclusion as, by frequent examinations after very heavy rains, I find that the flies very soon become active, and are again at work. But, in drawing away the leaves, where they sheathe the stalk, I find far less of the maggots than the numerous eggs had led me to expect, even though I consider the good work of our little parasitic friends. Very possibly the driving rains wash off the footless maggot as it attempts its journey along the upper surface of the leaf.

It is not difficult to see, even without a lens, the little red or white maggot, lying against the stalk just above the joints, as we strip back the sheath from the second, third and possibly the fourth joints.

A. J. COOK.

The Russian Steamer Cimbrina.

The passengers on board the Cimbrina at Southwest Harbor, Me., prove to be a regularly organized ship's company of sixty officers and six hundred seamen of the Russian Imperial navy, under command of Count Griefenberg. On her arrival a long dispatch in cipher was sent to Admiral Lessorsky, at St. Petersburg, and the officers seem to be waiting for a reply. The steamer has a large amount of stores on board, including coal for ten days' steaming. No arms or ammunition are visible, and the officers of the steamship deny that there are any such on board.

The London Central News says: "The steamship Cimbrina was chartered on the 24th of March last by the Russian Admiralty for a year, to serve exclusively as a transport. Her principal work will be to supply provisions and munitions of war to the Russian fleet in the Pacific. Her present destination, after taking aboard war material contracted for in America, is North Japan."

Commenting on the Cimbrina, the London Times says: "There are good reasons why we should regard proceedings of the kind without alarm. The chief one is that the United States Government, which has always prided itself on fulfilling its neutral duties, has been placed under special obligations in this respect by the Washington Treaty. By virtue of its rules we were condemned to pay a fine of £3,000,000 for depredations committed by the Alabama and her consorts; and the United States, by accepting that fine, have further pledged themselves to observe on their own part the new rules of the treaty. It was an unwelcome penalty at the time, but we have the advantage of additional protection now. We may, in fact, be confident that the United States will act honorably up to its obligations in this respect, and the Russians will consequently find it difficult to execute the enterprise they appear to have planned."

A National Convention Plan.

Let the National Committee meet at Baltimore, say on the day fixed for nominating candidates for president and vice-president: each State delegation meet in its own State, at a place in telegraphic communication with Baltimore, or wherever the National Committee may meet, and send the result of its ballot to the National Committee. When all the States shall have sent in their votes the National Committee shall count the same and announce the result immediately to each State Convention. If there shall be no election on the first ballot, the voting to proceed until a nomination shall be made. Bargaining, manipulation of delegations, or carrying nominations by hurrahs, would be done away with. The result would be the cool, deliberate work of each State Convention, expressing the party will and choice of the State.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Western Union Telegraph Company now own over 200,000 miles of wires, whereas, when the late William Orton became President it owned but 85,291 miles. They had then 2,250 offices, now over 8,000. This year the number of messages forwarded will exceed 30,000,000, while then they were but 5,879,282. The profits have increased over half a million dollars per annum. The average cost of transmission per message then was sixty-three cents, whereas it is now but twenty-nine cents.

SENATOR FERRY'S SPEECH

ON THE
NATIONAL FINANCES.

After full consideration of House bill No. 805, which proposes "to repeal all that part of the act approved January 14, 1875, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel the greenback currency," your Committee on Finance have deemed it inexpedient to commend such a repeal and have recommended to the Senate the adoption of an amendment as a substitute for the bill, which embraces three propositions:

First. That United States notes shall at once be receivable, the same as coin, in purchase of the 4 per cent. Government bonds.

Second. That on and after October 1, 1878, United States notes shall be receivable, the same as coin, for duties on imports.

Third. That United States notes outstanding and in the Treasury on the first of October, 1878, shall not be retired and canceled, but be reissued from time to time and form part of the permanent volume of the currency of the country.

The expediency of now repealing so much of the act of January 14, 1875, as provides for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, is supported by the fact that the United States notes are today within three-eighths of 1 per cent. of gold, and reached under the act sought to be repealed, hastened no doubt, by the beneficial effects of the act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, which passed at this session. The resumption act was the result of mutual concession of antagonizing opinions, and substantially a compromise measure. Gold on the day the act passed held a premium of 11 3/4 per cent. Public opinion was more or less divided upon the best method to bring gold and currency together in value. Fixing an early day for resumption and preparing for specie payments by a rapid contraction of the currency and the accumulation of gold by the sale of bonds was the method pressed by those who considered less the distress to such means than the accuracy of an end which should base the measure of commercial values upon gold at whatever cost to the people. This was antagonized by others, who protested against forced resumption on any day fixed by statute, and contended that it could sooner and easier be reached by the less drastic measures of supply and demand. Against contraction of the currency and the hoarding of gold at the expense of an increase of interest-bearing debt of the nation, they contended. To longer discredit United States notes by refusing them for duties on imports, they urged, was a serious obstacle in the way of the restoration of the currency to par with gold.

I confess, Mr. President, that as an early advocate of the receivability of United States notes for duties against contraction and forced resumption, rather than by naming a day when specie payments should be enforced, I reluctantly joined in the compromise measure of 1875, which I feared would entail upon the business and toiling community incalculable woe. The universal distress and unparalleled failures which have followed these past years of trial must sadly record the severity of the process which has brought the country so near ruin, and so close to financial ruin. The demonization of silver was a timely step in the right direction, and though taken in the face of protests and forbodings of its opponents, the measure has partly lifted the burden and extorted the confession that its aid to a return of commercial confidence and national prosperity had been, and is, undeniable.

The provision for the issue of from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 of silver dollars monthly, to swell the circulating medium of the country, has become an efficient agent of relief in the current stringency. It is gratifying to notice how promptly the Secretary of the Treasury has provided for the execution of this remedy by having at the early day of the Government mints at work coining the silver dollar. Over \$2,500,000 have already been coined. That the financial condition of the country favorable to early resumption may not be underrated, it may be well to consider by comparison, the monetary standing of the country at the passage of the resumption act, and now, when a proposition is pending for its repeal.

On the 14th of January, 1875, the day the resumption act was approved, the amount of United States notes outstanding and in the Treasury was—

Amount of gold in the Treasury was.....	\$382,000,000
do of silver coin and bullion was.....	67,236,300
do of national bank notes outstanding.....	3,668,675
do of United States notes outstanding.....	351,861,450
Making a total of.....	\$804,766,545

Gold was then at a premium of 12 1/2 per cent. In the intervening statements I make no mention of the fractional currency nor subsidiary silver.

The amount of United States notes outstanding and in the Treasury May 1, 1878, was—

Amount of gold in the Treasury.....	\$346,681,016
Amount of silver coin and bullion.....	137,835,210
Amount of national bank notes outstanding.....	14,743,898
Amount of United States notes outstanding.....	321,709,559
Making a total of.....	\$820,179,713

Gold to-day is at a premium of 3 1/2 per cent; with \$15,413,228 more of currency and coin than on January 1, 1875.

To repeal the resumption act would leave as the volume of circulating medium for the country the United States notes outstanding and in the Treasury at present of—

United States notes outstanding and in the Treasury at present of.....	\$346,681,016
The outstanding national bank notes.....	321,709,559
A total of.....	\$668,390,575

To leave the resumption act operative, as proposed to be amended by the Committee on Finance, would give the country on the 1st day of January 1879, \$665,000,000, and gold necessarily advanced in premium, while simply amending the resumption act as proposed by your committee would give the country then as its available volume of circulating medium, composed of gold, silver and currency at equivalent value with gold, a total of \$990,000,000.

The quickest and doubtless the surest way to bring about an increase of the circulating medium equal to the wants of the people and ample to impart life to the now prostrate energies of the nation and to more cordial existence to every avenue of industry and trade is to provide for such increase as the pending amendment will; and, as auxiliary, for the further advance in value of United States notes, and to place them at par with gold at the earliest practicable moment.

This desideratum is sought by the measure proposed by your committee. One feature looks at once to this. The exchange at par, as it provides, of these notes for 4 per cent. bonds which are purchasable only in coin and are to-day in market above par in coin will immediately restore the value of the Treasury notes then reissued in retiring bonds bearing five and six per cent. interest will lessen to that extent the interest bearing obligations of the nation and measurably strengthen the public credit. The amount of 4 per cent bonds authorized is ten hundred millions. The amount already sold is less than one hundred millions, leaving still issuable over nine hundred millions. Funding a like amount of ten hundred millions equally of 5 and 6 per cent. outstanding bonds into these four per cents will be a saving to the Government of fifteen millions of interest annually. Besides, the 4 per cent. bonds, taken at home and in foreign markets at \$90 and multiples, will not only enter into current exchanges, but enrich rather than impoverish the nation to extent of the accruing interest paid to our own people instead of to holders abroad. This desirable object will be hastened by making these bonds exchangeable for United States notes, for coin and in coin. The process of exchange will quicken as soon as the right is given, and the authorized issue of these bonds are long exhausted. It will become the people's loan to the Government, and be so popular that authority for additional issues will be demanded until our own people, instead of foreigners, shall hold the public debt and the interest shall wholly be drawn at home rather than shared abroad.

The late sale of fifty millions of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury at a premium of 1 1/2 per cent. in gold, with accrued interest, is an assurance of this as well as evidence of an advancing public credit. The remarkable financial condition of France, so recently emerging from a disastrously exhaustive war, is a tribute to the wisdom of her public debt being held by her own people. A measure which provides for the exchangeability of non-interest for low interest bearing obligations of the Government upholds the value of the one and strengthens the holders of the other. The feature of that amendment proposed most favorable to general business, the fractional uses which served as the forerunner of the final restoration of silver to former equality with its more favored ally, gold. It also named a day in the future when the government would add another evidence of its time-honored purpose, in peace as in war, even at great sacrifice, to maintain the public credit inviolate.

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When the act passed, the amount of outstanding United States notes was \$382,000,000, the amount of national bank notes was \$351,861,550; and gold stood in the market at 112 1/2. To day the amount of outstanding United States notes is \$346,681,016, and national bank notes \$321,709,559, with gold at \$100. The whole amount of United States notes redeemed by the measure is \$35,318,984, and the whole amount of national bank notes issued since its passage is \$44,184,730. During twelve months past the redemption of United States notes has been \$13,813,388, and national bank notes issued during the same time \$18,516,735. Upon this basis between this and October next, say five months, there would be \$7,723,635 of national bank notes issued, and \$6,172,245 of United States notes redeemed, leaving as the fixed volume of currency thereafter in United States notes and national bank notes \$309,938,801,450, the volume when the resumption act was passed.

Resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, three months thereafter, will unlock and render available to the country—

United States Treasury notes.....	\$340,000,000
National bank notes.....	325,000,000
Gold in the Treasury.....	180,000,000
Silver in the Treasury.....	25,000,000
Coin in banks and country.....	120,000,000
Making an aggregate volume of.....	\$990,000,000

000 of different forms of money of equivalent value available for the business needs of the country; and this amount instead of \$733,801,450 greenbacks and national bank notes, which make up the volume of a depreciated currency at the date of the passage of the resumption act; and \$321,609,425 more than the volume of Treasury and national bank currency to-day.

On the threshold of such relief, and with its welcome benefits already animating the heart and invigorating the body of the nation, why cast our painful faces over the past, which now cannot be changed, and why turn our backs upon the future, which now can be shaped in a reversal of present light, and hope, and help, by repeal of the measure under which we have been led so nearly out of our sense of trouble? Pass this simple, modest aid to the resumption law, and the remedy for our commercial paralysis and financial distress will be at hand. Already its anticipated force is felt in the livelier step of toil and busier mart of traffic. Make it authoritative and real, and the rock will be struck that shall gratefully supply a languishing people with the movement of individuals and associations to resume springs from the conviction, which is becoming wide spread, that the government will, on the 1st of January next, abundantly be able to resume and maintain resumption thereafter. Forty per cent. of coin to the volume of currency is an avowal of the estimate of the Treasury and financiers as sufficient to maintain specie payments, and the Treasury will have on the day of resumption over two hundred millions of coin to maintain its three hundred and forty millions of Treasury notes while the banks will hold sufficient of Treasury notes and coin with which to maintain their three hundred and twenty-five million of bank notes.

With an annual product of \$84,000,000 of coin and a balance of trade in our favor of \$151,152,094 for the year ending June 30, 1877, and for the last nine months ending April 1, 1878, \$203,229,501, being \$48,453,509 more than the corresponding months ending April 1, 1877, who will hesitate to resume and who can fear resumption? In the presence of these favoring facts, that assure ample resources with which to warrant a return to specie payments and our ability to maintain them, there can be no reasonable nor financial grounds for now taking any backward step.

Every principle of sound policy invites the intelligent reviewer of our financial condition to move in hand with these facts by approving a measure which will settle our finances upon such a substantial basis as shall relegate the money question from the halls of Congress to the marts of commerce.

An English vicar on a Monday morning was standing at his gate, when one of his parishioners arrived with a basket of potatoes. "What's this?" said the vicar. "Please, sir," replied the man, "it's some of our very best taters—a very rare kind, sir. My wife said you should have some of them, as she heard you say in your sermon, that the common taters didn't agree with you."

to be withdrawn from exchanges and trade nor permanently hoarded by the Treasury. This repeats so much of the resumption act as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem of United States notes 80 per cent. of the sum of national bank notes issued to old or new banking associations, and leaves whatever amount of greenbacks there may then be in the Treasury and outside, a permanent part of the total currency of the country.

The remedy for the evils and distress growing out of the sudden financial collapse of 1873 was the subject of general discussion and congressional debate, which finally crystallized in the passage of a bill by Congress providing for a moderate and fixed increase of national bank notes to the volume of greenbacks and national bank currency then in existence, which bill failed to receive the approval of President Grant.

The law of January 14, 1875, followed as a compromise between the contending advocates of expansion and contraction, and as the way devised for a return to commercial restoration through eventual redemption. The compromise measure repealed the monopoly of National bank notes to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of National bank notes as fast as thereafter issued, authorized an expansion of 20 per cent. to the volume of both forms of currency as fast as National bank notes were issued in supplying the demands of the people. The measure repealed the monopoly of National banking by making it free to all. It provided for the use of silver for fractional currency, and fixed the day for final resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879.

As an advocate in 1873 of a moderate increase of the currency, the utilization of Treasury free banking, United States notes receivable for duties, preference for United States notes in place of National bank notes for our currency, and against contraction of these greenbacks, and opposed to fixing any day for forced resumption, I, notwithstanding, gave my aid in framing, and support in passing, that compromise measure. It was the best then obtainable.

Whatever may be respective opinions now of the wisdom of that measure, it afforded benefits which the people will not undervalue. It ended what they regarded an odious monopoly of banking and opened the best system ever devised by man to universal participation. It provided for the circulation of silver fractional uses which served as the forerunner of the final restoration of silver to former equality with its more favored ally, gold. It also named a day in the future when the government would add another evidence of its time-honored purpose, in peace as in war, even at great sacrifice, to maintain the public credit inviolate.

When the act passed, the amount of outstanding United States notes was \$382,000,000, the amount of national bank notes was \$351,861,550; and gold stood in the market at 112 1/2. To day the amount of outstanding United States notes is \$346,681,016, and national bank notes \$321,709,559, with gold at \$100.

The whole amount of United States notes redeemed by the measure is \$35,318,984, and the whole amount of national bank notes issued since its passage is \$44,184,730. During twelve months past the redemption of United States notes has been \$13,813,388, and national bank notes issued during the same time \$18,516,735. Upon this basis between this and October next, say five months, there would be \$7,723,635 of national bank notes issued, and \$6,172,245 of United States notes redeemed, leaving as the fixed volume of currency thereafter in United States notes and national bank notes \$309,938,801,450, the volume when the resumption act was passed.

Resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, three months thereafter, will unlock and render available to the country—

United States Treasury notes.....	\$340,000,000
National bank notes.....	325,000,000
Gold in the Treasury.....	180,000,000
Silver in the Treasury.....	25,000,000
Coin in banks and country.....	120,000,000
Making an aggregate volume of.....	\$990,000,000

000 of different forms of money of equivalent value available for the business needs of the country; and this amount instead of \$733,801,450 greenbacks and national bank notes, which make up the volume of a depreciated currency at the date of the passage of the resumption act; and \$321,609,425 more than the volume of Treasury and national bank currency to-day.

On the threshold of such relief, and with its welcome benefits already animating the heart and invigorating the body of the nation, why cast our painful faces over the past, which now cannot be changed, and why turn our backs upon the future, which now can be shaped in a reversal of present light, and hope, and help, by repeal of the measure under which we have been led so nearly out of our sense of trouble? Pass this simple, modest aid to the resumption law, and the remedy for our commercial paralysis and financial distress will be at hand. Already its anticipated force is felt in the livelier step of toil and busier mart of traffic. Make it authoritative and real, and the rock will be struck that shall gratefully supply a languishing people with the movement of individuals and associations to resume springs from the conviction, which is becoming wide spread, that the government will, on the 1st of January next, abundantly be able to resume and maintain resumption thereafter. Forty per cent. of coin to the volume of currency is an avowal of the estimate of the Treasury and financiers as sufficient to maintain specie payments, and the Treasury will have on the day of resumption over two hundred millions of coin to maintain its three hundred and forty millions of Treasury notes while the banks will hold sufficient of Treasury notes and coin with which to maintain their three hundred and twenty-five million of bank notes.

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May-day in Ireland and Scotland.

[Oliver Thorne in St. Nicholas.]
In Dublin the youths decorated a bush four or five feet high with candles, which they lighted and danced around till burnt out. They then lighted a huge bonfire, threw the bush on it, and continued their dance around that. In other parts of Ireland the boys had a mischievous habit of running through the streets with bundles of nettles, with which they struck the face and hands of every one they met. The sting of the nettle perhaps you know is a very uncomfortable pain. The same people are very superstitious and they believed that the power of the Evil Eye was greater on the first day of May than at any other time, and they insured a good supply of milk for the year by putting a green bough against the house, which is certainly an easy way. In old times the Druids drove all their cattle through the fire, to keep them from diseases, and this custom still survives in parts of Ireland, where many a peasant who owns a cow and a bit of straw is careful to do the same.

In the Scottish Highlands, in the eighteenth century, the boys had a curious custom. They would go to the moors outside of the town and make a round table in the sod by cutting a trench around it deep enough for them to sit down to their grassy table. On this table they would kindle a fire and cook a custard of eggs and milk, and knead a cake of oat meal, which was toasted by the fire. After eating the custard the cake was cut into as many parts as there were boys; one piece was made black with coal, and then all put into a cab. Each boy was in turn blindfolded, and made to take a piece, and the one who selected the black one was to be sacrificed to Baal, whose favor they wished to ask for their harvest. The victim in that day had only to leap through the fire; but there is little doubt that the whole thing was a survival from the days when human beings were really sacrificed.

In the island of Lewis, in the west of Scotland, there prevails a custom of sending a man very early on May day to cross a certain river, believing that if a woman crossed it first the salmon would not come into the stream for a year.

Street Scenes in Bucharest.

[Edward King in Lippincott's Magazine.]
I fancy there is no avenue in Europe where one may see as many curious and striking figures as on the Podou Mogosol in Bucharest. There are prosperous farmers in Roumania, although the villages are squalid and semi-barbarous, and these people take solid satisfaction in coming to Bucharest once or twice a year. All summer long, and at all hours of the day, the plowman may meet the tiller of the soil, his wife and their pretty brown-eyed daughter in procession visiting the shops on the Mogosol. The father wears a linen suit ornamented with red or blue; the trousers are so wide that they seem like meal-bags; the jacket is also ample; and the bold rustic displays the massive square of his more or less heroic breast, which is burned to a deep red by the generous sun. His head is crowned with a broad black hat, almost as ugly as that of a Spanish priest. Sometimes he is bare-footed, and sometimes he wears coarse shoes.

The women's costumes are at once simple and picturesque; their jackets and skirts are made of coarse stuffs tastefully ornamented; and a scarf protects the head and face from the blinding light. In the spring and autumn rainy seasons, when the Roumanian village streets are turned into mud-beds, the women wear tall boots, which disfigure them and render their gait exceedingly awkward. The farmer is armed usually, but only with a little knife, which would serve in case some vagabond attacked him. Crime is not frequent in Roumania; cases of assassination are almost unheard of in the large towns, and in the wild and remote districts brigandage yearly becomes less and less troublesome. The brigand, when he is caught, gets short shrift.

A friend of mine was traveling ten years since in a thinly-settled section of the province, and was attacked in a wooded place by two rascals, who shot at him and his servant. As they approached the wagon my friend took good aim and shot one of the brigands dead; the other ran away. The gentleman drove on to the next town, and narrated the occurrence to the local authorities. "Hum!" said the police-agent, "we'll send some one out to find who it was, and to bury him, in a day or two."

An Indian Tradition.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair-complexioned, and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed and came out fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied, and when he bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap in until the water became black with mud, and he came out dark in color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color gave the black man first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and, having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper, the engine of the mind, the means of mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects the wise and industrious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious.

Get that you may give; and fail not to give when you have got.

The Sing-away Bird.

O day, have you heard of the sing-away bird
That sings where the Runaway river
Runs down its hills from the baldheaded hills
That stand in the sunshine and shiver?
"O sing! sing! sing! sing!"
How the pines and the birches are stirred
By the trill of the sing-away bird!

And the bald headed hills, with their rocks and
their rills
To the tune of his rapture are ringing,
And their faces grow young, all their gray mist
among.
While the forests break forth into singing,
"O sing! sing! sing! sing!"
And the river runs singing along;
And the flying winds catch up the song,
It is nothing but—hush! a wild white-throated
thrush.
That emptied his musical quiver
With a charm and a spell over valley and dell
On the banks of the Runaway river.
"O sing! sing! sing! sing!"
Yet the song of the wild singer had
The sound of a soul that is glad.

And beneath the glad sun many a glad-hearted one
Set the world to the tune of his gladness,
The river shall sing it, the breezes shall sing it
Till life shall forget its long sadness.
"O sing! sing! sing! sing!"
Sing, spirit, who knowest Jingle's Giver;
Sing on, by time's Runaway river!
—Lucy Larcom in St. Nicholas for May.

OUT IN A BLOW.

In the year 1845 I made a voyage to
China by the way of Cape Horn. I
had command of the good ship Angelo,
and was blessed with a good crew.
We had a hard time getting around
the southern capes of America, but
when we entered the Pacific we found
the weather good, and for some
time we went gliding on our way,
without trouble or hindrance. I
stopped at Valparaiso, where I re-
mained eight days, and then I set sail
for New Zealand, on business con-
nected with the United States Christian
Missions. For eleven days after clear-
ing Valparaiso we had fair wind, but
on the evening of the twelfth day we
had indications of a storm. I had the
sail shortened, taking in the top-gal-
lant sails and double-reefing the top-
sails.

About nine o'clock in the evening
the wind came round from the east-
ward and blew a gale, and by mid-
night I was forced to lay to. In the
morning, when the sun rose there was
a lull in the gale, and I began to flatter
myself that we were cheaply rid of the
storm.

At noon I was able to get the sun,
and I found my ship to be in longitude
125 degrees west, and latitude 32 de-
grees 15 minutes south, and the wind
had now become light baffling, but
with a heavy sea. Towards the mid-
dle of the forenoon, my mate, who was
an experienced seaman, and an older
man than myself, named Hunter, came
to me and asked me what I thought
of the weather.

"It's not settled yet, by any means,"
I said.

"No," he said emphatically; "and
that's not the worst of it. We are
going to have a stinger."

"I think we shall have more gales,"
I responded, "for it is now evident
enough that the storm is not wholly
passed."

"Aye—and we shall catch it this
time more southerly. I tell ye cap-
tain, we've got to stand around some
before we get clear of this place. I've
been here before."

"So have I," I replied, "several
times; but I never happened to get
caught in a storm of any account on
the Pacific yet."

"Oh, but I have," resumed Mr.
Hunter with a shudder. "By my soul,
they can get up some good blows here
when they try. I rode out here in
'29, in an old hulk of a barque, belong-
ing in New York, and for eight and
forty hours we expected every minute
to have to say our prayers for the last
time. I hope I mayn't see another."

After this the mate went forward to
attend to securing the anchors and
having all ready for bending the cables
if necessity should occur, for I was de-
termined to leave no point unattended
to. At five o'clock the wind was
warm, seeming much like the fanning
from a hot oven, and it seemed in cir-
cles. It blew from no steady point,
but was constantly whirling and
changing. Heavy clouds had come
up to the northward and the west-
ward, while to the southward and
eastward there seemed to be a sort of
a lurid vapor rising and extending itself
along the horizon. The clouds which
I spoke of rose very fast, and when
they had attained a great height they
passed over our heads, and then settled
down gradually until they rested on
the bosom of the sea above us, envel-
oping us in a thick, cool mist. This
was to me a curious phenomenon but
this was not the end. In half an hour
the vapor swept away to the westward
and northward again. It did not rise
but slowly pass away till it rested on
the horizon like a land bank. The
appearance of things in the opposite
direction had changed somewhat, the
vapor there having grown more dense,
and wearing a ghastly livid hue. The
strange warmth which I had experi-
enced in the atmosphere was gone,
and a coolness, which came in little
puffs, had succeeded. It seemed as
though some one was standing beside
me puffing in my face.

As the sun sank into vapor which
rested on the western horizon, it had
a strange look, seeming like a huge
lantern of blue glass; but I did not
gaze long upon it for my attention
was called the other way. The heav-
ens had grown black as night, save a long
line of livid light that rested directly
upon the water. The puffs of cool air
which I had felt now ceased and our
ship lay in a dead calm, rising and
falling like a living monster upon the
long heavy swells. I immediately
ordered the ship to be stripped of her
cannons. The top gallant masts had
already been sent on deck, thus re-
lieving the ship of all her lofty spars.
I asked my mate if he thought there
would be any use of leaving any sail
set.

"No," he said; "I should say not.
If the blow comes, as I think it will,
a sail will be of no more use than a
shirt."

That was my mind, too; and my or-
der for furling all sail was obeyed.
Then I had live-lines rove, and after
this we waited for the storm. But we
had not to wait long.

"Do you see that?" said Hunter, at
the same time pointing off to the
southward and eastward.

I had seen it, and it was a long line
of white foam. In a moment more
came a rumbling sound, like the dis-
tant reverberations of a cannon. Our
ship lay nearly stern-to and I waited
the coming of the gale with almost
breathless anxiety.

And it came! It roared like thun-
der, over the foaming waves, and the
spray was rained upon us in torrents.
The ship gave one plunge, and for a
few moments I thought she would
go under; but she finally struggled up
and throwing off her load of water, she
started on before the wind. I ex-
amined the compass and found it to
come from a point about southeast by
east. I had one source of comfort and
that was that I had plenty of sea room.
I threw the log after the ship, had got
full headway, but it was impossible to
make anything from it, for the mad
sea that had leaped up before the gale
"brought the log home," so that the
reel would hardly turn, save by fits
and starts.

All night long the gale continued
with unabated fury, and towards
morning it became evident that we
must throw over most of our cargo, or
else set some sail, as the seas were now
very high, and they were beginning
to run faster than the ship went, and
I saw that should we be overtaken by
some of the immense mountains of
water, they would instantly swamp
us. I ordered the fore-sail to be set,
it having already been double-reefed
before it was furled. By care in easing
away the buntlines and clew-garnets,
and in hauling down the sheets, we
got the sail safely set; but this would
not answer long. The seas were now
so high that they took the wind out of
the sails nearly half the time, and it
soon became evident that we must set
one of the top-sails. I felt sure the
ship would send the easier under the
fore-top-sail, and accordingly I had
that set.

It was now morning, and the wind
had not lost a whit of its fury. I tried
many times to heave the log, but it
would "come home" with the seas.
Once, however, I managed to run off
six knots, and I knew we were going
faster than that—we were going ten at
least. Noon came, and the gale was
still up in all its power. I began to
have some fears that we should not be
able to weather it, for the fore-top-sail
had more strain upon it than I liked.
I feared it would give way. I knew
that if it did go our chance of safety
would be small, for I had seen enough
of ships in gales, to know that under
the main-top-sail she was apt to yaw
and broach to. I had some stout ex-
cellent seamen, and it was to their
faithfulness and experience at the
helm that we in a great measure owed
our salvation, for even the slightest
mistake or mishap at the helm might
have proved fatal at once.

Our course was now northward by
west, and we had run nearly that for
the last 20 hours; and yet I could not
tell how far we had run—I could guess
and this was all. I set at two hundred
miles, but the mate said it was more.

Night came again and the gale was
still blowing furiously, and when I
went down to my cabin that night I
prayed. At midnight I went on deck,
but the mate would not go below.
The men had become fear-stricken,
for the ship was now wrenched and
loosened fearfully, and I found it ne-
cessary to keep the pump going all the
time.

I went back to my cabin at one
o'clock and sat down to my chart. I
made as close a reckoning as I could
of our sailing distance, and I knew
that I had the course true. Then I
placed my parallel upon the chart, and
at the first look my lips started apart
with an utterance of horror and my
eyes glared wildly. My rule struck
the island of St. Elmo, and if our mate
was correct in his estimate of our ve-
locity, we could not be over fifty miles
distant from that island, and what
added to the danger, I was not fully
sure of our position even so far as the
course was concerned, for I knew there
was a considerable current in this por-
tion of the Pacific, setting to the west-
ward, and hence I knew not how to
steer to avoid the fatal island. I called
Hunter down and showed him the
chart. He sat down and in less than
two minutes he leaped up again.

"Good Heaven, cap'n!" he cried,
"St. Elmo is right ahead and surely not
more than fifty miles off! We are
gone as sure as fate!"

"But may not the current have set
us to the westward of it?" I said
hopefully.

"No," was his quick response.
"We went on deck, and after a few
moments' consultation I ordered the
helmsman to keep the ship's head
west-nor-west if possible. He tried it,
but it was hard work, for ever and anon
the sea would knock her off like a
cork, and the danger of being possi-
bly bearing. I said nothing to the men
of the new danger that threatened us,
but from the looks of myself and mate
they guessed it; and when at length
we were obliged to confess the whole,
they were perfectly horror-stricken,
yet they were prompt to duty, and
shortly they were resigned to their
fate—that is they were more calm than
before the new danger was made
known to them, though it may have
been only the calmness of despair."

Towards morning the nature of the
wind seemed to change—it was a
change which I cannot describe—yet
that indescribable something was there
which told us the gale could not last
much longer. It was in the tempera-
ture, in the smell of the wind. It
seemed softer and had not so much
power of penetration. But the joy of
this discovery was quickly damped.
Just as the day was about to break,
there came upon our ears the sound of
something else beside wind! At
length the light of day came, and we
saw the scene we had been so fearfully
dreading. Right ahead, at a distance
less than ten miles, was the shore of
St. Elmo! It was a mass of bold, sea-
dashed rocks which was presented to
us, and a cry of horror went up from
my men.

The wind was still powerful, and we
were being hurled on at a fearful rate
towards the rocks. What could be
done? Instinctively I cast my eyes
towards my mate, and saw that he was
very pale; I knew that my own face
must be pale too. But I could not
stand still. I went to my cabin and
got my glass, and by the time I re-
turned it was light enough to see the shore
distinctly. I raised the glass, and
when I had carefully surveyed the
shore ahead, a gleam of hope shot
through my soul.

"Mr. Hunter," I said, "that is the
extreme western point of the island.
That point to the left is the westerly
cape of St. Elmo. Clear away beyond

I can just see the top of the next
island."

"Well?" said the mate, interroga-
tively.

"I am sure if we could clear that
point we should be safe," I added.

"If we could clear it," said Hunter;
"but that is impossible."

I hesitated a single moment, and
then my mind was made up.

"Boys," I cried, speaking loud
enough to be heard above the roar of
the tempest, "if we run ashore upon
those rocks we are dead men, just as
sure as fate, no power can save a soul
of us. But if we can clear that westerly
point we may be saved. By the
help of God, I shall make a trial."

"To clear that point, you will have
to put the ship's head due west, cer-
tainly," said Hunter.

"I know it," was my reply.

"And she cannot be put there," he
said. "She could not live a moment
with her broadside thus exposed."

"I shall try it!" was my answer;
and thereupon I ordered the fore and
main-topmen to go aloft and loose the
main-top-sail. It was already close
reefed. Every movement was care-
fully performed. I had the helm put to
starboard as far as would answer and
then the lee sheet was hauled home.
Next the weather clew came down,
and we got the yard hoisted clear of
the cap in safety. The storm-mizen
mast was set, and I soon found that
the fore-staysail would be of benefit if
it would hold. The mate said I was
mad. I pointed to the rocks and asked
him if he would like to run in there.
I acknowledged that my present
course would be madness if there
was any other plan within the bounds
of possibility.

The ship was now heading due west,
and she was going through the water
fast. Every hatch was battened and
we were in for it. I prayed then and
I saw others pray for there was need
of it. I had four stout men lashed at
the wheel, for they could not have
stood without. I stood by the mizen
mast and hung on upon the pin-rack.
Six times did I see the lee main yard-
arm dip into the water, and yet the
ship did not go over! We were literally
under water two thirds of the time
and yet we did not founder. The
masts groaned in their steppings and
chocks; the sheets strained and vibrat-
ed like the strings of a viol; the can-
vass swelled out until each particular
thread seemed ready to snap, and the
old ship heeled over until her yards
almost lay in the water. Of course
the men could no longer work at the
pumps; they could only hang on up-
on whatever came in their way, and
there wait and pray. Had it not been
necessary to pull a rope it could not
have been done, for had any man let
go his hold, he would surely have gone
overboard.

On we dashed—on—and yet the
ship was upon her keel. At length
the point we would clear was under
our lee bow. It was surely not over a
cable's length distant. There might
be other rocks in the sea—rocks of
which I knew nothing; but I cared
not for them then; I thought only of
the point in sight.

"Merciful heaven!" gasped the mate,
"we are gone!"

A sea struck us at that moment,
sweeping its crest high over the tops,
and the next instant we were engulf-
ed. I thought now that we were
truly gone; I felt the cold flood all
about me; I experienced the sense of
a downward motion, and I felt the
dull gurgle of waters above me; yet I
held on. It may have been a minute
—perhaps only a few seconds—but it
seemed a great while to me, for I sur-
ely thought of a thousand things the
while—and then I found daylight
again. The old ship had struggled up
from the grasp of the ocean grave, and
my first glance was for my men.
They were all safe—every one. But
the sails were gone. Nothing but
the fore staysail was left—all the
rest had been torn from the bolt
ropes in the struggle.

Then I gave one timid, trembling
look upon the shore, and—were we
safe! The point of rocks was under
our starboard quarter; we were again
before the wind, and ahead of us the
sea for many miles was clear! The
sun rose and the gale lost its power,
and by nine o'clock it was calm and
pleasant, though the sea ran high and
strong. Three days after we ran into
St. Michael, where we easily repaired
our slight damages, and then we once
more set sail on our voyage.

Wholesale Destruction of White-fish.

The following from the Wisconsin
State Journal will be read with inter-
est by people interested in fish culture:
Hon. A. J. Kellogg, one of the Fish
Commissioners of the State of Michi-
gan, called upon us to-day in company
with Hon. Wm. Welch, one of the
Fish Board of Wisconsin. Mr. Kellogg
is visiting the State in the interests of
the Michigan board, and is also au-
thorized to speak for Ohio. His mis-
sion is to create a public sentiment in
the States bordering upon the Great
Lakes, and in Canada, against the
wholesale destruction of white fish
which is now going on, and to en-
deavor to secure legislative action in
the stoppage of the same.

"Mr. Kellogg says that the State of
Michigan has been four years in the
business of propagating and distribu-
ing white fish, and has placed in the
lakes surrounding her over 50 millions
of that variety; Canada has placed in
the Detroit River alone, in the past
two years, over 40,000,000, and is doing
more along the lakes than all the
States put together; Wisconsin, Mr.
Welch assures us, has put in Lake
Michigan and Green Bay upwards of
25,000,000 in the last two years, while
other States are aiding fairly in the
great work. But the labors of the va-
rious State and Dominion commissions
are set at naught, Mr. Kellogg affirms,
by the wholesale destruction which
ensues through the using of the pres-
ent close-meshed nets by the fisher-
men all along the shores; the nets are
so fine that to year old white fish are
caught, and as they do not spawn so
early in life, the result is a constant
diminution of what should be future
parentage."

"The desire is to pass laws regulating
the mesh of the nets, the seasons in
which they shall be cast, and also
naming days in every week when they
shall be shut off, and the fish allowed
to pass up stream to their spawning
grounds unrestricted. Unless these
arbitrary laws are passed, Mr. Kellogg

predicts that in ten years a white fish
in the Great Lakes will be a genuine
curiosity, and the occupation of thou-
sands of families and large cash cap-
itals will be gone. There are single
establishments in Michigan devoted
to the culture, care and transportation
of white fish which formerly did a
business of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per
annum, but are not now paying ex-
penses—the cause, the destruction by
close nets of the young fish. In Mil-
waukee alone, there is capital to the
extent of \$75,000 employed in this sin-
gle branch of the fish interest; in Grand
Haven, Mich., twice that amount, and
large establishments at Racine; while
along the shores of Lake Michigan
thousands of families derive their em-
ployment from white fish catching,
but find it gradually falling off.

Throughout Michigan, the people
are petitioning Congress to stop the
ruthless slaughter, and to make inter-
national regulations governing it. In
the end, the fishermen will also be
benefited, and cannot seriously object
to it, only none are willing to start the
reform for fear of unscrupulous com-
petitors, and the most enlightened are
now favoring legislative restrictions.

THE UNIVERSITY.

SOME RADICAL CHANGES IN ITS COURSES OF STUDY.

The faculty of the Department of
Literature, Science, and the Arts in
the University of Michigan desire to
announce some important changes,
which are now to be made in the work
of that department. The principal
reasons for making these changes are
the three following:

First—We desire that the Univer-
sity shall more completely fulfill its
functions as an integral part of our
State system of public instruction.
We do not intend to lower its standard
of scholarship. But we wish to bring
its work and that of the good high
schools into complete connection and
co-ordination. We wish that each of
the complete courses in the well equip-
ped and well conducted high schools
shall find its proper sequel in some
course here which shall lead to a de-
gree. We desire that students of suffi-
ciently mature age who have pre-
pared themselves in the high schools to
pursue with advantage any study
which is taught in the University,
may have an opportunity to take up
that study with us, whether circum-
stances permit them to complete a full
course or not. The University will
offer its aid to all those whom the
high schools have prepared to make
their residence here creditable to the
University and useful to themselves.

Secondly—We cherish the convic-
tion that good results will follow from
granting to our students larger liberty
than they now enjoy in selecting sub-
jects of study. This conviction has
been greatly strengthened by the hap-
py influence already exerted by open-
ing to seniors a large choice of studies.

Thirdly—We believe that the plan
proposed furnishes the student a great
stimulus to make as rapid progress
and as large attainments as he can in-
stead of contenting himself with doing
the average work of men in a class.
It will relieve the more capable scholar
from the necessity of regulating his
progress by that of classmates whom
he might easily outstrip. Every in-
ducement is offered to each student to
broaden his work or to complete his
course at the earliest day practicable
for him. The aim is to impress each
one with the idea that he is doing in-
dividual work, not class work.

We propose, therefore,
1. To add to the courses already es-
tablished one new course, which shall
be the natural sequel to the so-called
English course of high schools. This
new course will consist of studies equal
in amount to any one of the other
regular courses. About half of the
studies, comprising especially those in
English, Anglo-Saxon, French and
German languages and literatures, and
in history, will be specified and re-
quired. The election of the remain-
der necessary to fill the course may
be made from any of the studies taught
in this department. The student who
complete the course will receive the de-
gree of Bachelor of Letters.

Students who show by examinations
(or if coming from approved high
schools, by diploma) that they have
completed the studies of the English
course as now given in our best high
schools, can be admitted to this new
course.

II. To admit to the University any
person of sufficient age who gives sat-
isfactory evidence that his residence
here can be made conducive to his
good and that he is fitted to do his
work in a manner not creditable to
the University. If he does not wish
to graduate, a certificate will be given
him on his departure, specifying what
work he has completed. (The particu-
lar requirements for the admission
of each student will be made known
in a subsequent announcement.)

III. Each student may elect his
studies, and may pursue them in any
order he may choose, subject only to
the following regulations.

(a) If he is a candidate for a degree,
he must at some time take all the
studies which are "required" for the
degree he seeks.

(b) Before entering on any study
the student must give the professor in
charge satisfactory evidence that he is
prepared to pursue it with advantage.
Each professor will specify what stud-
ies shall precede any given study in
his department.

(c) The faculty will require a stu-
dent to drop a part of his work at any
time, if in their opinion he is under-
taking too much, or to take addition-
al work if they think that he is not
sufficiently employed.

IV. A certain amount of work to
be done rather than a fixed time in
which certain work shall be done will
be named as the condition of gradua-
tion. The completion of a certain num-
ber of studies will be required for attain-
ing a degree. The gifted and diligent
scholar, it is expected, may complete
the requisite number of studies in
shorter time than the less gifted or the
less diligent student, or he may enrich
or broaden his culture by completing
more studies than are needed for
graduation. A little more than one
half of all the studies required for a
Bachelor's degree will be prescribed,
the remainder will be elective.

V. The present courses, the class-
ical, the scientific and the Latin and
scientific (hereafter to be called the
Latin course) will necessarily be re-
vised and rearranged to some extent.

The engineering courses will be sub-
stantially unchanged. The work in
no course will be lessened. In some
courses it will be increased. The
scientific course will receive important
modifications with the purpose of
making it more conformable in fact to
its name. Two years of strictly sci-
entific work will be required in it. On
and after September, 1879, one year's
study of Latin will be required for
admission to it.

We hope to offer about 120 subjects or
studies, each of which will be taught
through a semester, some of them daily,
some four times a week, and others
with less frequency.

VI. In a few weeks another an-
nouncement giving fuller details of
the plan will be issued. Meanwhile
we request the friends of the Univer-
sity to circulate this announcement
among those who may be interested
in it, and especially among teachers
and pupils of our schools.

(Signed) In behalf of the Faculty,
JAMES B. ANGELL,
President.

ANN ARBOR, May 8, 1878.

"Mary, my love, do you remember
the text this morning?" "No, pa, I
never can remember the text; I have
such a bad memory." "By the way,
did you notice Susan Brown?" joined
in Mary's mother. "Oh, yes; what a
fright! She had on her last year's
bonnet done up, a pea-green silk, a
black mantilla, brown boots, an imi-
tation of Honiton collar, a lava brace-
let, her old ear-rings, and such a fan!"
"Well, my dear, your memory is cer-
tainly 'bad.'"

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white,	\$5 50@5 75
Medium,	5 00@5 50
Low grades,	3 50@4 25
Wheat—Extra white,	1 30@1 30 1/2
No. 1 white,	1 25@1 25 1/2
Amber,	1 27
Corn—41@42c per bush.	
Barley—\$1 10@1 40 per hd. lbs.	
Rye—56@58c per bush.	
Brans—Unpicked, \$ 80@1 00 per bush.	
Picked \$1 40@1 50.	
Butter—Prime quality, 15@16c. Me- dium 12@15c; poor quality 8@ 10c.	
Cheese—10@11c per lb.	
Dressed Hogs—\$3 50@3 75 per cwt.	
Eggs—Fresh 8@9 cts.	
Hay—\$9 00@12 00 per ton.	
Hides—Green 51@56c; cured, 7@7 1/2; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@11c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c; green calf, 10@11; cured calf 11@ 12; sheep skins, 75@1 50.	
Honey—15 to 16c.	
Maple Sugar—10@12c per lb.	
Potatoes—Early Rose 25@26; Peach blows, 25	
Provisions—Mess Pork \$9 75; Clear Pork, \$11 00@11 25; Lard 7 1/2@7 1/4; smoked hams, 8c; Shoulders 5 1/2c; Bacon 8c; extra mess beef 10c per bbl.	
SALT—Saginaw, \$1 00 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 15.	
SEEDS—Timothy, \$1 40@1 50 per bush; Clover, \$4 00 per bush. Buck- wheat 5c.	
Wool—\$2 75@5 50 per cord.	

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.	
Best grades, per cwt.,	\$4 00@4 75
Medium grades,	\$3 50@4 00
Light and poor stock,	\$3 30@3 50
Hogs.—\$3 40@3 60 per cwt.	
SHEEP.—\$4 85@5 40 per cwt.	

GO TO

A. A. BEDELL'S

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw

away your money by buying SHODDY

Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-
CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878.

Spencer

&

Fairchild,

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up
the reputation of this house,
but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine
steaks, everything in the line
of a

First-class Market!

Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams.....	10 Cents.
Shoulders	8 Cents.
Dried Beef.....	15 Cents.
Breakfast Bacon.....	10 Cents.

